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ABSTRACT

This is the first revision of "Federal Outdoor Recreation Programs," updating information first provided in May, 1968, by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in cooperation with other Federal agencies. Programs described in this publication broadly reflect the scope of Federal involvement in outdoor recreation and related environmental efforts. The volume should serve as a convenient reference source to help interested persons locate Federal programs that will assist them in providing more needed outdoor recreation opportunities in a quality environment. The information is presented in two parts. Part A describes the responsibilities, programs, and services of eight Cabinet-level departments and their 55 agencies, bureaus, services, administrations, and offices; and those of 41 independent agencies, advisory boards, commissions, and councils. In this section, the functions of each agency are summarized, and specific programs concerned with outdoor recreation are listed and cross-referenced to part B. In part B each outdoor recreation program is described in some detail. In all, 262 programs are covered. Classifications range from resource management and technical assistance through grant, credit, and training programs to research, information and regulatory programs. Two indexes are included, a cross-reference chart and an alphabetical listing of all programs. (BL)

Federal Outdoor Recreation Programs
and Recreation-Related Environmental Programs

ED049033

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

1

DUPLICATE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Walter J. Hickel, Secretary

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
G. Douglas Hofe, Jr., Director

Federal Outdoor Recreation Programs and Recreation-Related Environmental Programs

ED049033

Published February 1970

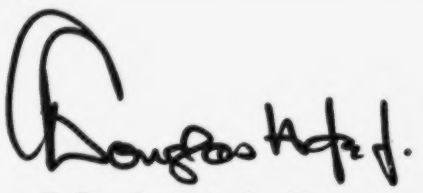
Foreword

This is the first revision of *Federal Outdoor Recreation Programs*, which updates information first provided in May 1968 by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in cooperation with other Federal agencies.

Programs described in this publication broadly reflect the scope of Federal involvement in outdoor recreation and related environmental efforts. The volume should serve as a convenient reference source to help interested persons locate Federal programs that will assist them in providing more needed outdoor recreation opportunities in a quality environment.

Coordination in outdoor recreation depends largely upon knowing what agencies are doing in the same or related fields and in making that knowledge available to the public. Public Law 88-29, approved May 28, 1963, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to promote coordination of Federal plans and activities generally relating to outdoor recreation. *Federal Outdoor Recreation Programs* helps carry out the purposes of that Act.

We gratefully acknowledge the information and assistance provided by Federal agencies described in this publication.



G. Douglas Hofe, Jr., Director
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

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February 20, 1970

Federal Outdoor Recreation Programs

Organization of the Report

This report presents information about the many programs of Federal agencies that deal directly or indirectly with aspects of the government wide concern for meeting the outdoor recreation needs of America now and in the future.

In general, the programs are domestic in scope. Applicability to Federal and Interstate Agencies, States, local government, educational institutions, nonprofit organizations, research organizations, private enterprise and individuals is highlighted. Statistical and other data are as of January 1, 1969 unless otherwise stated.

The information is presented in two parts. Part A describes the responsibilities, programs, and services of 8 Cabinet-level departments and their 55 agencies, bureaus, services, administrations and offices; and those of 41 independent agencies, advisory boards, commissions, and councils. In this section, the functions of each agency are summarized, and specific programs concerned with outdoor recreation are listed and cross-referenced to part B. In part B each outdoor recreation program is described in some detail. In all, 262 programs are covered and classified as indicated by chapter headings. Classifications range from resource management through grant and credit programs to information and regulatory programs.

Two special indexes are included for easy reference. Index A is a cross-reference chart listing Federal programs; the Government agencies, institutions, areas in the private sector to which their programs apply; and page reference to program descriptions. Index B is an alphabetical listing of Federal agencies with programs relating to outdoor recreation; their addresses; and page references to program descriptions.

This publication is the most complete inventory of Federal programs relating to outdoor recreation that has been compiled. However, as in similar publications of this nature, some programs relating to outdoor recreation may have been overlooked inadvertently and a few may have been added or phased out during the time lag between research and actual distribution.

Contents

Foreword
Organization of Report

Page

1 ***Part A—Federal Agencies with Outdoor Recreation Responsibilities***

CHAPTER I— 3 Outdoor Recreation Programs of Agencies in Departments

3 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
3 Agricultural Research Service
4 Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
4 Cooperative State Research Service
5 Economic Research Service
5 Farmer Cooperative Service
5 Farmers Home Administration
6 Federal Extension Service
7 Forest Service
8 Rural Community Development Service
8 Rural Electrification Administration
9 Soil Conservation Service
9 Technical Action Panels
10 Working Party on Outdoor Recreation

10 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
10 Bureau of the Census
11 Business and Defense Services Administration
11 Coast and Geodetic Survey
12 Economic Development Administration
12 Environmental Data Service
13 Office of the Special Assistant to the Secretary for Regional Economic Coordination
13 United States Travel Service
13 Weather Bureau

14 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
14 Departments of Army, Navy and Air Force (Military Reservations)
15 Office of Economic Adjustment
15 Department of the Army
15 Corps of Engineers (Civil Functions)
16 Office of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship
17 Defense Natural Resources Group

17 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
17 Administration on Aging
18 Children's Bureau
19 Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service
20 National Institute of Mental Health
20 Office of Education
21 Rehabilitation Services Administration

Page
22 DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
22 Community Resources Development Administration
22 Federal Housing Administration
23 Housing Assistance Administration
23 Model Cities Administration
24 Renewal Assistance Administration
24 Urban Management Assistance Administration

25 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
25 Bureau of Commercial Fisheries
25 Bureau of Indian Affairs
26 Bureau of Land Management
27 Bureau of Mines
28 Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
29 Bureau of Reclamation
30 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
31 Federal Water Pollution Control Administration
32 Geological Survey
33 National Park Service
34 Office of Water Resources Research
34 Intradepartmental Committee on Outdoor Recreation

35 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
35 Bureau of Labor Statistics
35 Manpower Administration

36 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
36 Bureau of Public Roads
36 Federal Aviation Administration
37 United States Coast Guard

CHAPTER II—39 Outdoor Recreation Responsibilities of Independent Agencies, Commissions and Councils.

39 Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments
40 Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations
41 Advisory Committee on State and Private Forestry
41 Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
42 Appalachian Regional Commission
42 Atomic Energy Commission
43 Citizens' Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality
43 Citizens' Advisory Committee on Recreation and Natural Beauty (See: Citizens' Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality)
43 Delaware River Basin Commission
44 Environmental Quality Council and Committee
45 Farm Credit Administration
46 Federal Farm Credit Board
46 Federal Power Commission
47 Federal Reserve System
47 Great Lakes Basin Commission
48 Lewis and Clark Trail Commission

Page
49 Merchant Marine Council
49 Migratory Bird Conservation Commission
50 National Advisory Committee on Multiple Use of the National Forests
50 National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board
51 National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice
51 National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development
52 National Forest Reservation Commission
53 National Park Foundation
54 New England River Basins Commission
54 Office of Economic Opportunity
55 Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission
56 President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports
56 President's Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty
(See: Environmental Quality Council and Committee)
57 President's Council on Youth Opportunity
57 Property Management and Disposal Service
58 Public Advisory Committee on Soil and Water Conservation
58 Public Buildings Service
59 Public Land Law Review Commission
59 Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission
60 Small Business Administration
61 Smithsonian Institution
61 Souris-Red-Rainy River Basins Commission
62 Tennessee Valley Authority
62 Veterans Administration
63 Water Pollution Control Advisory Board
63 Water Resources Council
64 Wildlife Advisory Board, Department of Agriculture
65 ***Part B—Federal Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation***
CHAPTER I— 67 Resource Management
67 Atomic Energy Commission Lands
68 Beach Erosion Control
68 Federal Lands Administered by Bureau of Indian Affairs
69 Highway Transportation Systems on Federal Lands
69 Land Between the Lakes
70 Military Reservation Natural Resource Management
70 Multiple-Purpose Water Resource Development
72 National Fish Hatchery System
73 National Forest System
74 National Park System
76 National Recreation Areas
77 National Wilderness Preservation System
78 National Wildlife Refuge System
79 Public Domain Lands Administration
80 Reclamation Projects Management
81 Roosevelt Campobello International Park
81 Small Boat Harbors
82 Tennessee Valley Authority Recreation Resources
82 Waterfowl Production Areas

Page
CHAPTER II— 85 Grants
85 Advance Acquisition of Land Grants
85 Aged Programs: State
86 Aged Workers Training Grants
86 Agricultural Conservation Cost-Sharing
86 Agricultural Short-Term Acreage Diversion Assistance
87 Airports Federal Aid
88 Anadromous Fish Conservation
88 Appalachian Development Highway System Grants
89 Appalachian Federal Grants Supplements
89 Appalachian Land Stabilization and Conservation Assistance
89 Appalachian Mine Area Restoration Grants
90 Army Support of Civilian Rifle Clubs
90 Clarke-McNary Planting Stock Grants
91 Community Action Program Grants
91 Community Service Educational Grants
92 Comprehensive Planning Assistance
92 Conservation Reserve of the Soil Bank
93 Cooperative Forest Management Grants
93 Cropland Adjustment: Aid to Farmers
95 Cropland Adjustment: Grants to Governmental Agencies (Greenspan)
94 Cropland Conversion Agreements
94 Economic Development Planning Grants
95 Elementary and Secondary Education Aid
96 Federal Real Property Grants
97 Fish Restoration Federal Aid
97 Game Fish Distribution
98 Highway Beautification Aid
98 Highway Systems Federal Aid
99 Historic Preservation Grants
100 Indian Lands Soil Conservation Aid
100 Institutional Training Project Assistance
100 Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants
101 Mental Health Training Grants
102 Model Cities Administration Grants
102 National Register of Historic Places
102 Neighborhood Facilities Grants
103 Neighborhood Youth Corps
103 New Careers
104 On-the-Job Training Programs
104 Open-Space Land Grants
105 Operation Mainstream
105 Physical Education and Recreation for the Handicapped
106 Public Domain Grants for Historic Monuments
106 Public Housing Recreation Facilities
107 Public Works and Development Facilities Grants
107 Regional Development Planning Commission Aid
108 Rehabilitation Services Administration Training and Teaching Grants
108 River Basin Planning Grants
108 Small Reclamation Projects

Page
109 Small Watershed Projects
110 Special Impact
110 State Extension Service Aid
111 Tree Planting and Reforestation
111 TVA Lands Transfer and Conveyance
112 Urban Beautification and Improvement
112 Vocational Rehabilitation Services for the Disabled
113 Waste Treatment Construction Grants
113 Water and Sewer Facility Grants
114 Water Pollution Control Grants to States
114 Wildlife Restoration Federal Aid

CHAPTER III—115 Credit

115 American Indian Financial Assistance
116 Economic Development Business Loans
116 Economic Development Loan Guarantees
116 Economic Opportunity Loans
117 Farm Credit Loans
117 Farm Recreation Enterprise Loans
118 Local Development Company Loans
118 Mortgage Insurance for Land Development and New Communities
119 Mortgage Insurance for Seasonal Homes
119 Planned-Unit Developments
120 Public Facility Loans
120 Public Works and Development Facilities Loans
121 Public Works Planning Advances
121 Rural Electrification Credit
122 Rural Group Recreational Loans
122 Small Business Investment Company Loans
123 Small Business Loans
123 Veterans Loan Guarantees
124 Watershed Loans

CHAPTER IV—125 Technical Assistance

125 Aeronautical Recreation Assistance
125 Economic Development Technical Assistance
126 Environmental Sanitation Aid to Federal Agencies
126 Farmers' Recreation Cooperatives
126 Fish and Wildlife Extension Services
127 Fishery Management Aid on Federal and Indian Lands
127 Forestry Aid to Federal Agencies
128 Forestry Assistance, General
128 Highway Development, Esthetic
128 Indian Industrial Development
129 Outdoor Recreation Technical Assistance
129 Park and Recreation Area Technical Assistance
130 Physical Fitness and Sports Assistance
131 Recreational Sanitation and Injury Control
131 Recruiting Help for Recreation Organizations
131 Regional Development Planning Assistance
132 Resource Conservation and Development Projects

Page
132 Service Corps of Retired Executives
132 Small Business Intra-Industry Management Assistance
133 Small Business Technical Assistance
133 Soil Conservation Assistance
134 State Extension Specialists Advisory Services
134 Statistical Assistance
135 Tennessee Valley Authority Technical Assistance
135 Water Pollution Control at Federal Installations
136 Water Pollution Control Technical Service
136 Water Supply Storage Appraisal
136 Wildlife Damage Prevention
137 Wildlife Enhancement

CHAPTER V—139 Regulatory
139 Air Safety
140 Delaware River Basin Project Regulation
141 Fish and Wildlife Law Enforcement
142 Hydroelectric Power Project Licenses
143 Navigation Aid
143 Patrol of Regattas and Marine Parades
144 Pollution Prevention in Navigable Waters
145 Public Land Management Regulations
145 Recreational Boating Law Enforcement
146 Small Boat Numbering
146 State Water Quality Standards
147 Water Pollution Control Enforcement

CHAPTER VI—149 Coordination
149 Agricultural Extension Work Coordination in the States, Territories, and Possessions
149 Income-Producing Recreation Enterprise Assistance
149 Land and Water Conservation Fund--Federal Portion
150 Natural Registered Landmarks
151 Outdoor Recreation Coordination
151 Public Housing Recreation Areas
152 Resource Conservation and Development Project Leadership
152 River Basin Planning
152 River Basin Programs for Water Pollution Control
153 Sport Fishery Cooperative Projects, Federal-State

CHAPTER VII— 155 Information and Education
155 Business Information
155 Business Management Publications
155 Children's and Youth's Recreation
156 Coast Guard Auxiliary "Blue Ensign"
156 Environmental Data Information
156 Farmer Cooperatives Information
157 Lake Survey
157 Outdoor Recreation Reporting
158 Park Practice Publications
159 Physical Fitness Information

Page
159 Pinchot Institute for Conservation Studies
160 Recreational Safety and Sanitation Services
160 Soil and Water Conservation
160 Tennessee Valley Authority Conservation Education
161 Travel and Information Services
161 Visitor Information Services
162 Visitor Interpretive Centers
163 Visitor Travel Service
164 Water Pollution Control Information
164 Water Resources Scientific Information Center (WRSIC)

CHAPTER VIII— 165 Training

165 Coast Guard Auxiliary Public Education and Member Processing
165 Community Environmental Management
166 Fishery and Wildlife Cooperative Units
166 Job Corps Conservation Centers
167 National Park Service Training Centers
167 National Trophy Matches—Service Rifle and Service Pistol
168 Safe Boating Education
168 Small Arms Firing School
169 Small Business Administration Management Courses and Conferences
169 Small Business Management Counseling
170 Small Business Owners Workshops, Prospective
170 Student Work-Conservation
170 Water Pollution Control Training

CHAPTER IX— 171 Research and Administrative Studies

171 Agricultural Economic Research
172 Agricultural Experiment Station Recreation Research Grants, State
173 Agricultural Recreation Research
173 Appalachian Region Water Resource Survey
173 Boating Accident Studies
174 Bureau of Land Management Recreation Research
174 Business Research
174 Delaware River Basin Studies
175 Economic Analysis Studies for Federal Agencies
175 Economic Development Research
175 Educational Research
176 Extension Services Research
176 Farmer Cooperatives Research
176 Fish and Game Studies and Demonstrations in the Tennessee Valley
177 Fish and Wildlife River Basin Studies
178 Fishery Resources Investigations, Commercial
178 Forest Cooperative-Aid Research Grants
179 Forest Recreation Research
179 Forest Research Grants
179 Great River Road Study
180 Health Research Grants, Environmental
180 Highway Planning and Research
180 Hunting and Fishing, National Survey

Page
181 Injury Control
181 Manpower Data
181 Mental Health Projects Grants
182 Mental Health Research Grants
182 National Park Resource Studies
182 National Park Service Special Studies
183 National Park System Studies and Master Planning
183 Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan
184 Open-Space Land Research
184 Outdoor Recreation Research
185 Outdoor Recreation Special Area Studies
185 Outdoor Recreation Water Resources Planning
186 Physical Education and Recreation for Handicapped Children
186 Physical Fitness Research
186 Public Roads Research
187 Recreation Research, Tennessee Valley Authority
187 Regional Economic Research
187 Resource and Economic Research
187 River Basin Investigations
188 River Basin Power Studies, Comprehensive
188 Safety and Environmental Sanitation Standards Development
188 Small Business Contract Research
189 Small Business Management Research Grant
189 Storm and Combined Sewer Research and Development Grants
189 Strip and Surface Mining Area Restoration Studies
190 Strip-Mined Area Restoration
190 Surveys and Censuses
191 Visitor Travel Data
191 Vocational Educational Research and Training
191 Vocational Rehabilitation Research and Demonstration Grants
192 Water Pollution Control Research, Demonstration, and Research Fellowships
192 Water Resources Institutes Research
193 Water Resources Investigations
193 Water Resources Project Investigations
194 Water Resources Research, Independent
194 Water Resources Research Institutes
195 Wildlife and Fishery Research

CHAPTER X—197 Miscellaneous
197 AEC Land and Facility Disposal and Transfer
198 Aeronautical Charting
198 Aquatic Plant Control
198 Assistance to Vessels in Distress
199 Bureau of Outdoor Recreation "Donations"
199 Community Economic Adjustment
199 Courtesy Motorboat Examination
200 Federal Building Design and Beautification
200 Federal Surplus Real Property Sales
201 Land Sales, Army Corps of Engineers

Page
201 Land Sales, Bureau of Land Management
202 Land Sales, Tennessee Valley Authority
202 National Park Service "Donations"
202 National Zoological Park
203 Nautical Charting and Bathymetric Mapping
203 Plant Material Centers
204 River and Harbor Improvement
204 Soil Survey and Snow Survey Activities
204 Topographic Surveys and Mapping Services
205 Weather and River Forecasts

207 INDEX A—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PROGRAMS WITH CROSS-REFERENCE APPLICABILITY CHART

225 INDEX B—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF AGENCIES

Note: This report presents information on Federal Government programs related directly or indirectly to outdoor recreation.

Federal Agencies with Outdoor Recreation Responsibilities

Part A

Many Federal agencies are assigned outdoor recreation responsibilities. This part of *Federal Outdoor Recreation Programs* identifies those agencies and outlines their recreation responsibilities. In the pages which follow, the primary duties of each agency are first outlined, followed by a listing of specific outdoor recreation responsibilities. Individuals dealing with an agency on recreation matters will need both pieces of information. Each recreation program listed for an agency is described in detail in part B as indicated.

General information may be obtained from the headquarters office which is listed. Detailed information about a specific program can usually be secured more quickly from available regional or field offices.

A cross-reference chart index of agencies and their recreation programs can be found in the back of this report, together with an alphabetical listing of all such agencies and pages where information on each is provided.

This chapter covers the outdoor recreation programs and responsibilities of eight Cabinet-level departments and their 55 agencies, bureaus, services, administrations, offices, and other units.

The functions of each agency are summarized. A listing of specific outdoor recreation responsibilities follows.

Individuals dealing with an agency on recreation matters will need both pieces of information. Each recreation program listed for an agency is described in detail in Part B as indicated.

General information may be obtained from the headquarters office which is listed.

Chapter I

Outdoor Recreation Programs of Agencies in Departments

Detailed information about specific programs usually can be secured more quickly from regional or field offices which also are listed.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agriculture Research Service

The Agriculture Research Service conducts basic and applied physical, biological, chemical, and engineering research and administers certain regulatory programs in agricultural and allied fields. Research is done in soil and water mangement, livestock, crops, weeds, plant and animal diseases and agricultural engineering. This Service conducts marketing, nutrition and consumer research; and research in agricultural products utilization and development. It also carries out control and regulatory programs on plant and animal diseases, pests, pesticides, and other related work. Many projects are in cooperation with State, and other Federal and private agencies.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Agricultural Recreation Research	Research	IX	173

Agency Headquarters

Administrator
Agricultural Research Service
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service is responsible for programs in the general field of agricultural production adjustment, conservation assistance, price and market stabilization, and the administration of the Wheat and Sugar Acts. Its principal activities include: (1) Conservation assistance—sharing with farmers the cost of installing needed soil, water, woodland, and wildlife conserving practices through the first six programs listed below; (2) management of inventories of the Commodity Credit Corporation; (3) production adjustment through the feed grain and cotton adjustment programs, the Cropland Adjustment Program, the Cropland Conversion Program, marketing quotas, and acreage allotments; (4) price support, through loans or purchases of agricultural commodities; and (5) emergency disaster relief.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Agricultural Conservation Cost-Sharing.	Grant	II	86
Agricultural Short-Term Acreage Diversion Assistance.	Grant	II	86
Appalachian Land Stabilization and Conservation Assistance.	Grant	II	89
Conservation Reserve of the Soil Bank	Grant	II	92
Cropland Adjustment: Aid to Farmers.	Grant	II	93
Cropland Adjustment: Grants to Governmental Agencies (Greenspan)	Grant	II	93
Cropland Conversion Agreements.	Grant	II	94

Agency Headquarters

Administrator
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

Contacts

This agency maintains a State office in every State, usually in the capital city; also, an office in each agricultural county, usually in the county seat towns. Secure lists from agency headquarters.

Cooperative State Research Service

The Cooperative State Research Service administers Federal grant funds appropriated to the State Agricultural Experiment Stations and forestry schools or forestry departments at the State colleges and universities in the 50 States and Puerto Rico.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Agricultural Experiment Station Recreation Research Grants, State.	Research	IX	172

Agency Headquarters

Administrator
Cooperative State Research Service
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

Economic Research Service

The Economic Research Service does research in agricultural economics, development and marketing. Program activities include (1) natural resources economics research, (2) farm production economics research, (3) marketing economics research, (4) development and trade analysis, and (5) foreign regional analysis.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Agricultural Economic Research	Research	IX	171
Economic Analysis Studies for Federal Agencies.	Research	IX	175

Agency Headquarters

Administrator
Economic Research Service
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250.

Farmer Cooperative Service

The Farmer Cooperative Service performs research, educational, and advisory service work to assist rural people in organizing and operating recreational and other types of cooperatives including marketing, farm supply, and related service cooperatives. This work seeks to improve the organization structures and operating effectiveness of the cooperatives. Research studies and service activities deal with problems of management, financing, organization, policies, merchandising, product quality, costs, efficiency and membership. This Service counsels officials of farmer cooperatives and disseminates information on cooperative principles and practices to educational agencies, cooperatives and others.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Farmer Cooperatives Information	Information	VII	156
Farmer Cooperatives Research	Research	IX	176
Farmers Recreation Cooperatives.	Technical Assistance.	IV	126

Agency Headquarters

Administrator
Farmer Cooperative Service
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

Farmers Home Administration

The Farmers Home Administration provides credit and management assistance to: (1) rural groups to develop community water supply systems and recreation facilities, carry out soil conservation measures, and shift land use to grassland and forestry; (2) local organizations to help finance watershed projects; (3) farmers to purchase, develop, and operate family farms; (4) rural residents and farmers to build and improve homes and essential farm buildings; and (5) individuals and groups to build housing for domestic farm laborers and rental housing for the elderly. Through Technical Action Panels which are established in most counties, this agency helps to coordinate the rural area development services available from Department of Agriculture agencies and from other Federal and State agencies whose programs benefit rural people.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Farm Recreation Enterprise Loans.	Credit	III	117
Rural Group Recreational Loans.	Credit	III	122
Watershed Loans	Credit	III	124

Agency Headquarters

Administrator
Farmers Home Administration
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

Contacts

Farmers Home Administration has 41 State offices; also, 1,700 local county offices generally located in county-seat towns. Secure lists from agency headquarters.

Federal Extension Service

The Federal Extension Service is the educational agency of the Department of Agriculture. It operates through 51 State land-grant colleges and universities and has agents in almost every county in the Nation. This Service creates a tri-level governmental partnership—Federal, State, and county—which shares in financing, planning and executing extension educational programs. The primary function of this extension system is out-of-school applied education in agriculture, marketing, home economics, youth work, recreation, resource development, public affairs and related subjects. Today, with no sharp dividing line between city and farm interests, the program benefits extend from the farm home to consumer, marketing, agriculture business groups and community organizations.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Agricultural Extension Work Coordination in the States, Territories and Possessions.	Coordination	VI	149
Extension Services Research	Research	IX	176
State Extension Service Aid	Grant	II	110
State Extension Specialists Advisory Services.	Technical Assistance	IV	134

Agency Headquarters

Administrator
Federal Extension Service
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

Contacts

There is a cooperative extension service office at each State land-grant college or university. Secure list from agency headquarters.

Forest Service

The Forest Service has three distinct but related responsibilities for promoting the conservation of the Nation's forest lands. First, there is the National Forest System aggregating 187 million acres and comprising 173 individual operating units—national forests and national grasslands. The Forest Service manages the renewable natural resources under the conservation principles of multiple use and sustained yields for products and services to meet present and future public needs, both local and national. They provide water, forage, timber, wildlife and recreation opportunities. Secondly, the Forest Service carries out forestry and wildland research, including forest recreation. It is performed by its own staff at experiment stations and in cooperation with universities. The third branch of responsibility relates to a cooperative forestry program concerned with some 396 million acres of State and private land. Grants, technical services and general forestry assistance are extended to States, industries, private individuals and other Federal agencies.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Clarke-McNary Planting Stock Grants.	Grant	II	90
Cooperative Forest Management Grants.	Grant	II	92
Forest Cooperative-Aid Research Grants.	Research	IX	178
Forest Recreation Research	Research	IX	179
Forest Research Grants	Research	IX	179
Forestry Aid to Federal Agencies	Technical Assistance.	IV	127
Forestry Assistance, General	Technical Assistance	IV	128
National Forest System	Resource Management	I	73
National Recreation Areas	Resource Management.	I	76
National Wilderness Preservation System.	Resource Management.	I	77
Pinchot Institute for Conservation Studies.	Information	VII	159
Tree Planting and Reforestation	Grant	II	111
Visitor Information Services	Information	VII	161
Visitor Interpretive Centers	Information	VII	162

Agency Headquarters

Chief
Forest Service
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

Contacts

Regional Forester, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture: Juneau, Alaska 99801; San Francisco, Calif. 94111; Denver, Colo. 80225; Atlanta, Ga. 30323; Missoula, Mont. 59801; Albuquerque, N. Mex. 97101; Portland, Oreg. 97208; Ogden, Utah 84401; Milwaukee, Wis. 53203.

Director, State and Private Forestry, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture: Upper Darby, Pa. 19082; Atlanta, Ga. 30323.

Rural Community Development Service

The Rural Community Development Service, under the direction of the Assistant Secretary for Rural Development and Conservation, maintains a working liaison with non-USDA agencies to determine what programs and services would be useful to rural people and communities.

The Service negotiates working agreements in close collaboration with Farmers Home Administration and other USDA agencies and develops policies and procedures with non-USDA agencies to enable rural people to effectively participate in their programs.

RCDS also provides information on non-USDA programs for the use of Technical Action Panels and develops programs in cooperation with the USDA agency chosen to provide rural "outreach" for each non-USDA program. Such information is provided to all State, Area and County Technical Action Panels through the Farmers Home Administration.

Authority: Secretary of Agriculture, Memorandum #1610 of February 27, 1967.

Agency Headquarters

Administrator
Rural Community Development Service
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

Rural Electrification Administration

The Rural Electrification Administration makes loans to qualified organizations for the purpose of supplying electrical service on a continuing basis to establishments in rural areas and for furnishing and improving rural telephone service. The agency furnishes its borrowers with technical aid in operations, engineering and accounting. Upon request, it also provides specialized developmental, technical, credit-finding assistance to borrowers in helping launch new business or industry, including recreation enterprises in areas they serve.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Rural Electrification Credit	Credit	III	121

Agency Headquarters

Administrator
Rural Electrification Administration
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

Soil Conservation Service

The Soil Conservation Service is responsible for conducting a national soil and water conservation program in cooperation with landowners and operators in locally organized and operated soil conservation districts, and with other agencies of government—Federal, State and local. Technical assistance and financial aid for flood prevention, fish and wildlife development, recreation, and municipal water supply are given to local sponsors of watershed projects. Financial aid is also available for flood prevention and in certain approved watersheds for agricultural water management, recreation, and fish and wildlife development. Municipalities and County Boards of Commissioners and Resource Conservation and Development Project sponsors also are provided technical assistance for public recreation developments. This Service is conducting a National Cooperative Soil Survey in cooperation with other Federal and State agencies. Technical assistance is furnished to communities and individuals to solve land and water resource problems and improve the economic well-being of an area. This Service also has leadership within the Department of Agriculture for assistance to landowners and operators in developing income-producing recreation enterprises on private lands.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Income-Producing Recreation Enterprise Assistance.	Coordination	VI	149
Plant Material Centers	Miscellaneous	X	203
Resource Conservation and Development Project Leadership.	Coordination	VI	152
Resource Conservation and Development Projects.	Technical Assistance	IV	132
River Basin Investigations	Research	IX	187
Small Watershed Projects	Grant	II	109
Soil and Water Conservation	Information	VII	160
Soil Conservation Assistance	Technical Assistance.	IV	133
Soil Survey and Snow Survey Activities.	Miscellaneous	X	204

Agency Headquarters

Administrator
Soil Conservation Service
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

Contacts

The Soil Conservation Service has offices in each State and in most counties. They are listed under the Department of Agriculture, United States Government in local telephone directories.

Technical Action Panels

Technical Action Panels (TAPs) are composed of representatives of agencies of the United States Department of Agriculture and of Federal and State or local agencies whose programs benefit rural people. Technical Action Panels are located in every State and rural county and in many multi-county or special program areas.

The Panels help rural people and rural communities identify and secure the services they need for economic, social, and cultural growth. They also assist individuals and groups with economic development plans, community development projects, inventories and surveys. Development of outdoor recreation is an important part of their function.

Technical Action Panels provide needed assistance to all kinds of organized development groups including public bodies, private non-profit associations and rural area development committees who are interested in the development of the area.

Agency Headquarters

Administrator
Farmers Home Administration
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

Contacts

To locate members of Technical Action Panels, refer to local telephone directory under the heading: Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service, Farmers Home Administration, Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE

Working Party on Outdoor Recreation

The Working Party on Outdoor Recreation, established by the Chairman of the Rural Areas Development Board, is composed of representatives of the following agencies in the Department of Agriculture: Agricultural Research Service, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Economic Research Service, Farmer Cooperative Service, Farmers Home Administration, Federal Extension Service, Forest Service, Office of Information, Rural Community Development Service, Rural Electrification Administration and Soil Conservation Service. The Department's staff representative on the President's Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty serves as chairman of the Working Party.

This committee provides a continuous system of communications among the Department's agencies responsible for programs relating to outdoor recreation and natural beauty and develops and recommends intradepartmental coordination of such programs. The Working Party also assists the President's Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty where the interests of the Department of Agriculture are involved, including preparation of discussion papers and reports needed by the Council.

Agency Headquarters

Chairman
Working Party on Outdoor Recreation
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of the Census

The Bureau of the Census conducts periodic censuses and sample surveys, collects other current data, and furnishes statistical services to other government agencies. Major censuses include: population and housing (taken every 10th year); agriculture, governments, business, manufacturers, mineral industries, and transportation (taken every fifth year). Censuses of irrigation and drainage are taken with the agriculture census every 10th year. Data collected at monthly, quarterly, or annual intervals provide up-to-date information on many subjects covered in the major censuses plus foreign trade statistics.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Statistical Assistance	Technical Assistance.	IV	134
Surveys and Censuses	Research	IX	190

Agency Headquarters

Director
Bureau of the Census
Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20233

Business and Defense Services Administration

Promotion of the private enterprise system for greater productivity, employment, and profits is the immediate objective of the Business and Defense Services Administration. The Business and Defense Services Administration makes economics studies of selected industries; works with other government agencies to collect and distribute business data; helps develop meaningful business statistics; initiates and supports legislation to expand business opportunity in the United States; and advises government agencies dealing with business problems about potential impact of contemplated action. Also, the agency publishes an annual Industrial Outlook, various periodical and special industry reports, market and marketing reports and similar documents.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Business Information	Information	VII	155
Business Research	Research	IX	174

Agency Headquarters

Administrator
Business and Defense Services Administration
Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230

Contacts

The Business and Defense Services Administration has 42 field offices; lists can be obtained from the agency headquarters.

Coast and Geodetic Survey

The Coast and Geodetic Survey, an agency of the Environmental Science Services Administration, furnishes charts and related information for the safe navigation of marine and air commerce, and provides basic geodetic, geophysical and oceanographic data for engineering and scientific purposes and for commercial, industrial, and defense needs. The Coast and Geodetic Survey conducts applied research in cartography, survey methods, and in processing and analytical techniques.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Aeronautical Charting	Miscellaneous	X	198
Nautical Charting and Bathymetric Mapping.	Miscellaneous	X	203

Agency Headquarters

Director
Coast and Geodetic Survey
Department of Commerce
Rockville, Md. 20852

Contacts

Field Director, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce: Norfolk, Va. 23510; Kansas City, Mo. 64106; San Francisco, Calif. 94126; Anchorage, Alaska 99501; Honolulu, Hawaii 96812.

Economic Development Administration

The Economic Development Administration (EDA) aims to provide new industry and permanent jobs in areas where they are most needed. The main emphasis is on long-range economic development in areas or communities that are burdened with persistent unemployment and low family incomes. It makes grants for public works and development facilities, and industrial and commercial loans, and provides a wide variety of technical assistance to remove obstacles to sound and sustained economic progress. Financial assistance is contingent upon an area qualifying in terms of unemployment, underemployment, or other economic criteria, and submission of an acceptable Overall Economic Development program. Any projects approved must be consistent with that program.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Economic Development Business Loans.	Credit	III	116
Economic Development Loan Guarantees.	Credit	III	116
Economic Development Planning Grants.	Grant	II	94
Economic Development Research.	Research	IX	175
Economic Development Technical Assistance.	Technical Assistance.	IV	125
Public Works and Development Facilities—Grants.	Grant	II	107
Public Works and Development Facilities—Loans.	Credit	III	120
Regional Economic Research	Research	IX	187

Agency Headquarters

Administrator
Economic Development Administration
Washington, D.C. 20230

Contacts

Area Director, Economic Development Administration, Department of Commerce: Austin, Tex. 78701; Huntsville, Ala. 35801; Huntington, W. Va. 25708; Duluth, Minn. 55802; Portland, Maine 04101; Seattle, Wash. 98109; Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18701.

Environmental Data Service

The Environmental Data Service, an agency of the Environmental Science Services Administration, collects, processes, stores, publishes, disseminates and recalls world-wide environmental data for use by commerce, industry, the scientific and engineering community and the general public, In support of the above objectives, the Environmental Data Service maintains environmental data centers such as the National Weather Records and the Geophysical Data Centers at Asheville, N.C., and the Aeronomy and Space Data Center at Boulder, Colo.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Environmental Data Information	Information	VII	156

Agency Headquarters

Director
Environmental Data Service
Department of Commerce
Silver Spring, Md. 20910

Contacts

Regional Climatologist, U.S. Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce: Garden City, N.Y. 11530; Fort Worth, Tex. 76102; Kansas City, Mo. 64106; Salt Lake City, Utah 84111 Honolulu, Hawaii 96811; Anchorage, Alaska 99501.

Director, National Weather Records Center, Environmental Data Service, Department of Commerce; Asheville, N.C. 28801.

Office of the Special Assistant to the Secretary for Regional Economic Coordination

This Office assists in establishing individual Regional Action Planning Commissions. It provides technical and support services to the commissions and the Federal co-chairman of each commission. The Office also recommends policies and procedures for regional development, maintains liaison between each commission and other agencies of the government, and acts as a clearinghouse of information on regional development. In addition, this Office reviews and analyzes the recommendations of each established commission.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Regional Development Planning Assistance.	Technical Assistance.	IV	131
Regional Development Planning Commission Aid.	Grant	II	107

Agency Headquarters

Director
Office of the Special Assistant to the Secretary for Regional Economic Coordination
Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230

United States Travel Service

The United States Travel Service serves as the focal point around which the U.S. travel industry and other government agencies involved in international travel cooperate in shaping policies and programs to increase the flow of foreign visitors to the United States. Individuals of foreign countries are encouraged to visit the United States for a variety of purposes such as business, study, culture and recreation.

Overseas, the seven USTS regional headquarters offices seek to encourage the foreign travel industry to sell actively the United States as a travel destination. In the United States, the USTS works closely with the travel industry in designing promotional programs and in collecting, analyzing and disseminating data applicable to trade and government needs.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Visitor Travel Data	Research	IX	191
Visitor Travel Service	Information	VII	163

Agency Headquarters

Director
United States Travel Service
Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230

Weather Bureau

The Weather Bureau, an agency of the Environmental Science Services Administration, provides the national weather service, observing and reporting the weather of the United States and its possessions and issuing forecasts and warnings of weather and river conditions that effect the Nation's safety, welfare and economy. In support of the above objectives, the Weather Bureau operates a national network of field offices and forecast centers.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Weather and River Forecasts.	Miscellaneous	X	205

Agency Headquarters

Director
Weather Bureau
Department of Commerce
Silver Spring, Md. 20910

Contacts

Regional Director, Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce: Garden City, N.Y. 11530; Fort Worth, Tex. 76102; Kansas City, Mo. 64106; Salt Lake City, Utah 84111; Honolulu, Hawaii 96811; Anchorage, Alaska 99501.

Departments of Army, Navy and Air Force

The Department of Defense—composed of the Departments of Army, Navy (including the Marines), and Air Force—is responsible for certain civil activities as well as those related to national security. In connection with its stateside military activities, nearly 26 million acres of federally owned lands are administered by the Department, not including the area controlled by the Army Corps of Engineers for civil functions. Department of Defense policy requires wise use through responsible and effective management of these "military" lands and their renewable natural resources. All units of the armed services have extensive outdoor recreation areas and "in-house" programs for base personnel, but these are outside the scope of this inventory.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Military Reservation Natural Resource Management.	Resource Management.	I	70

Agency Headquarters

Secretary of Defense
Department of Defense
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301

Contacts

Department of Defense: Director of Natural Resources, Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics), The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301.

Army: Chief of Land Management, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C. 20315.
Navy: Director, Resource Management Division, Department of the Navy, Washington, D.C. 20390.
Air Force: Special Assistant for Natural Resources Conservation, Department of the Air Force (AFIGO–N), Washington, D.C. 20333.

Office of Economic Adjustment

The Office of Economic Adjustment with the help of other Federal agencies, assists communities to overcome the economic impacts of base closings and contract cutbacks. Its primary emphasis is upon payroll generation through industry and commerce supported by appropriate educational activities. Outdoor recreational facilities can be a useful adjunct to this effort by serving to attract potential employees and tourists. Occasionally, portions of surplus military bases available to these programs can be developed for outdoor recreation. Often, this opportunity exists elsewhere in the economic area.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Community Economic Adjustment.	Miscellaneous ..	X	199

Agency Headquarters

Secretary of Defense
Department of Defense
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301

Contacts

Director of Economic Adjustment, Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations & Logistics), The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301.

Army Corps of Engineers (Civil Functions)

The Department of the Army's Corps of Engineers investigates, plans, designs, constructs, operates and maintains public works for navigation, beach erosion control, hurricane flood protection, major drainage, flood control and related water resources. Many of the 3,800 active authorized projects, especially the reservoirs and navigation projects, are multiple-purpose developments and furnish extensive opportunities for outdoor recreation. The multiple-purpose projects may also include hydropower, water supply, water quality control and fish and wildlife conservation as additional purposes.

Presently, the Corps of Engineers administers over eight million acres of federally owned land and 28,000 miles of improved inland and intercoastal waterways in connection with its civil functions.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Appalachian Region Water Resource Survey.	Research	IX	173
Aquatic Plant Control.....	Miscellaneous ..	X	198
Beach Erosion Control.....	Resource Management.	I	68
Lake Survey	Information	VII	157
Land Sales, Army Corps of Engineers.	Miscellaneous ..	X	201
Multiple-Purpose Water Resource Development.	Resource Management.	I	70
Pollution Prevention in Navigable Waters.	Regulatory	V	144
River and Harbor Improvement....	Miscellaneous ..	X	204
Small Boat Harbors	Resource Management.	I	81
Visitor Information Services.....	Information	VII	161
Visitor Interpretive Centers.....	Information	VII	162
Water Resources Project Investigations.	Research	IX	193

Agency Headquarters

Chief of Engineers
Corps of Engineers
Department of the Army
Washington, D.C. 20310.

Contacts

Division Engineer, Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army: Vicksburg, Miss. 39181; Omaha, Neb. 68101; Waltham, Mass. 02154; New York, N.Y.10007; Chicago, Ill. 60605; Portland, Ore. 97209; Cincinnati, Ohio 45201; Atlanta, Ga. 30301; San Francisco, Calif. 94111; and Dallas, Tex. 75202.

Office of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship

The Secretary of the Army, through the National Board of the Promotion of Rifle Practice (Chapter II) and its implementing agency, the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, promotes marksmanship training among able-bodied citizens of the United States outside the Armed Forces and provides the means whereby they may become proficient in the use of military-type individual small arms. The Director encourages training of draft-eligible citizens in the use of such arms so that individuals called upon for national defense purposes will be better qualified to perform their military duties in marksmanship activities. Striving to support a favorable public sentiment toward marksmanship training, the Director of Civilian Marksmanship loans equipment, supplies limited amounts of ammunition to Junior Clubs and sponsors and supervises competitions. It also formulates for the National Board's consideration rules and regulations to govern the National Trophy Matches and furnishes appropriate awards.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Army Support of Civilian Rifle Clubs.	Grant	II	90
National Trophy Matches—Service Rifle and Service Pistol.	Training	VIII	167
Small Arms Firing School	Training	VIII	168

Agency Headquarters

Director
Office of Division of Civilian Marksmanship
Department of the Army
Washington, D.C. 20310

Defense Natural Resources Group

The Defense Natural Resources Group is made up of members from the offices of the Secretary of Defense, Army, Navy, Air Force and the Corps of Engineers. A designee of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (I&L) serves as chairman.

In addition to their individual and primary assignments, the Natural Resources Group:

(1) Helps provide for the interservice utilization of Department of Defense personnel skilled in the natural resources disciplines.
(2) Plans and directs a biennial Department of Defense Natural Resources Conference.
(3) Serves the Assistant Secretary of Defense (I&L) in his capacity as the designee of the Secretary of Defense to the President's Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty.
(4) Develops, proposes, and reviews natural resources policies, including natural beauty, and collaborates, as applicable, on the resolution of conservation problems.
(5) Assists in the planning and execution of the Department's annual Conservation Award Program.

Agency Headquarters

Defense Natural Resources Group
Department of Defense (Installations and Logistics) (I&L)
Washington, D.C. 20301

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Administration on Aging

The Administration on Aging is the hub within the Federal Government for all matters involving older people. It is the channel for exchange of information and help between State and other organizations on aging and the Federal Government. The Administration cooperates with other Federal agencies, with voluntary organizations and with educational institutions in efforts to develop knowledge and stimulate new programs in the field of the aging. Through grants-in-aid, it assists State and local agencies in carrying out a variety of programs for the welfare of older people.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Aged Programs: State	Grant	II	85
Aged Workers Training Grants	Grant	II	86

Agency Headquarters

Commissioner on Aging
Administration on Aging
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20201

Contacts

Regional Director, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare or Associate Regional Commissioner on Aging, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Boston, Mass. 02116; New York, N.Y. 10004; Charlottesville, Va. 22901; Atlanta, Ga., 30323; Chicago, Ill. 60607; Kansas City, Mo. 64106; Dallas, Tex. 75202; Denver, Colo. 80202; San Francisco, Calif. 94102.

Children's Bureau

The Children's Bureau of the Social and Rehabilitation Service investigates and reports on all matters related to child life. Its objective is to increase opportunity for full development of all children and youth by promoting their health and social welfare.

The Children's Bureau cooperates with national, State and local agencies, both public and voluntary, in planning for the development and extension of health and welfare services for children and youth.

Under Titles IV and V of the Social Security Act of 1935, as amended, the Children's Bureau assists the States through grants in extending and improving maternal and child health services, crippled children's services, child welfare services, and services to needy families and children. The Bureau also administers grants for special projects for maternity and infant care; special projects for health of school and pre-school children; research projects relating to maternal and child health and crippled children's services; training of personnel for health care and related services for mothers and children; and research, training, or demonstration projects in the field of child welfare.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Children's and Youth's Recreation.	Information	VII	155

Agency Headquarters

Chief
Children's Bureau
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20201

Contacts

Regional Director, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Boston, Mass. 02203; New York, N.Y. 10007; Charlottesville, Va. 22901; Atlanta, Ga. 30323; Chicago, Ill. 60607; Kansas City, Mo. 64106; Dallas, Tex. 75202; Denver, Colo. 80202; San Francisco, Calif. 94102.

Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service

The Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service provides leadership and direction to programs and activities designed to assure effective protection for every American against hazards to health in his environment and in the products and services which enter his life. Its activities are divided into three broad areas of food and drugs, air pollution, and environmental control. Its programs include research, training and surveillance activities, technical and financial support to State and community efforts and Federal regulatory activities, all to improve consumer protection and environmental health practices.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Community Environmental Management.	Training	VIII	165
Environmental Sanitation Aid to Federal Agencies.	Technical Assistance.	IV	126
Health Research Grants, Environmental.	Research	IX	180
Injury Control	Research	IX	181
Recreational Safety and Sanitation Services.	Information	VII	160
Recreational Sanitation and Injury Control.	Technical Assistance.	IV	131
Safety and Environmental Sanitation Standards Development.	Research	IX	188

Agency Headquarters

Deputy Chief
Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Services
Environmental Control Administration
222 East Central Parkway
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

Contacts

Regional Director, Department of Health, Education and Welfare: Boston, Mass, 02116; New York, N.Y. 10004; Charlottesville, Va. 22901; Atlanta, Ga. 30323; Chicago, Ill. 60607; Kansas City, Mo. 64106; Dallas, Tex. 75202; Denver, Colo, 80202; San Francisco, Calif. 94102.

National Institute of Mental Health

The National Institute of Mental Health leads and coordinates the total mental health program of the Public Health Service. It conducts interdisciplinary basic and clinical research and makes grants for investigations into the etiology, prevention, and treatment of mental illness. Its grant programs support projects to develop and demonstrate improved methods of caring for the mentally ill and help States and territories to develop plans to expand and improve State and community mental health programs. The Institute also gives grants for training in mental health disciplines at undergraduate, graduate and post graduate levels; for training supporting service personnel; and for research fellowships in the biological, psychological, behavorial and social sciences.

The Institute has increasingly routed its emphasis toward providing mental health services of a preventative nature for our nation's disadvantaged citizens. Within this context, outdoor recreation opportunities are recognized as meaningful experiences, which provide for greater personal fulfillment and enrichment of living.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Mental Health Projects Grants	Research	IX	181
Mental Health Research Grants	Research	IX	182
Mental Health Training Grants	Grant	II	101

Agency Headquarters

Director
National Institute of Mental Health, Health Services and Mental Health Administration
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Chevy Chase, Md. 20203

Contacts

Regional Director, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Boston, Mass, 02203; New York, N.Y. 10007; Charlottesville, Va. 22901; Atlanta, Ga. 30323; Chicago, Ill. 60607; Kansas City, Mo. 64106; Dallas, Tex. 75202; Denver, Colo. 80202; San Francisco, Calif. 94102.

Office of Education

The Office of Education has a variety of programs designed to improve the quality of education in the United States. They include the administration of grant programs which support primary, secondary, vocational, adult and higher education as well as library services and construction; the conduct and support of educational research and training; technical services to Federal, State, and local institutions; and the collection and dissemination of educational statistics.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Community Service Educational Grants.	Grant	II	91
Educational Research	Research	IX	175
Elementary and Secondary Education Aid.	Grant	II	95
Physical Education and Recreation for Handicapped Children.	Research	IX	186
Physical Education and Recreation for the Handicapped.	Grant	II	105
Vocational Educational Research and Training.	Research	IX	191

Agency Headquarters

Commissioner of Education
Office of Education
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20201

Rehabilitation Services Administration

The programs of the Rehabilitation Services Administration are designed to advance the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons and their greater utilization in suitable, gainful employment. The principal programs include grants (1) to States for vocational rehabilitation services to prepare physically and mentally handicapped individuals for gainful employment, (2) to support professional training in the many fields involved in vocational rehabilitation, (3) to support construction and improvement of rehabilitation facilities and workshops, (4) to support a variety of special efforts to plan to innovate and expand rehabilitation services for the disabled.

A new program authorized in 1968 is the Vocational Evaluation and Work Adjustment Services Program for the Disadvantaged. This will provide formula grants to the States which have approved State vocational evaluation and work adjustment services plans. As of October 1, 1968, no appropriation had yet been made for this new program.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Rehabilitation Services Administration Training and Teaching Grants.	Grant	II	108
Vocational Rehabilitation Research and Demonstration Grants.	Research	IX	191
Vocational Rehabilitation Services for the Disabled.	Grant	II	112

Agency Headquarters

Commissioner
Rehabilitation Services Administration, Social and Rehabilitation Service
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20201

Contacts

Regional Commissioner, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Boston, Mass. 02116; New York, N.Y. 10004; Charlottesville, Va. 22901; Atlanta, Ga. 30323; Chicago, Ill. 60607; Kansas City, Mo. 64106; Dallas, Tex. 75202; Denver, Colo. 80202; San Francisco, Calif. 94102.

Community Resources Development Administration

The Community Resources Development Administration has two Divisions which administer programs relating to outdoor recreation. The Land Development Division administers grant programs for advance acquisition of land for public purposes, acquisition and development of open space land (Undeveloped Land Sec. 702), historic preservation, and demonstration. The Community Facilities Division administers a grant program for basic water and sewer facilities, a loan program for construction and improvement of local public facilities and makes interest-free advances for planning of public works.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Advance Acquisition of Land Grants.	Grant	II	85
Historic Preservation Grants	Grant	II	99
Open Space Land Grants	Grant	II	104
Open Space Land Research	Research	IX	184
Public Facility Loans	Credit	III	120
Public Works Planning Advances	Credit	III	121
Urban Beautification and Improvement.	Grant	II	112
Water and Sewer Facility Grants	Grant	II	113

Agency Headquarters

Director
Community Resources Development Administration
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Washington, D.C. 20410

Contacts

Assistant Regional Administrator for Metropolitan Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development: New York, N.Y. 10007; Philadelphia, Pa. 19107; Atlanta, Ga. 30323; Chicago, Ill. 60601; Fort Worth, Tex. 76104; San Francisco, Calif. 94102; Hato Rey, P.R., 00919.

Federal Housing Administration

The Federal Housing Administration operates loan insurance programs designed to encourage the production of low and moderate income housing for sale or rental, to achieve improvements in housing standards and conditions, to facilitate home financing on reasonable terms, and to stabilize the mortgage market. The insurance covers: property improvement loans, regular home mortgages, trailer court mortgages, cooperative housing, urban renewal housing, low and moderate income sales and rental housing, housing for the elderly, nursing homes and other related programs, land development and new communities.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Mortgage Insurance for Land Development and New Communities.	Credit	III	118
Mortgage Insurance for Seasonal Homes.	Credit	III	119
Planned-Unit Developments	Credit	III	119

Agency Headquarters

Federal Housing Commissioner
Federal Housing Administration
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Washington, D.C. 20411

Contacts

The Federal Housing Administration has 76 insuring offices and 15 service stations located in the major cities of every State, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Lists can be obtained from agency headquarters.

Housing Assistance Administration

The Housing Assistance Administration makes loans and annual contributions to local public housing authorities for the development of housing in a suitable environment for families of low income. Recognizing that adequate housing alone does not assure a proper living environment, the Administration is vitally concerned in coordinating its effort with all programs that contribute to such an environment. This includes programs dealing with recreation, education, health, natural beauty and welfare.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Public Housing Recreation Areas.	Coordination	VI	151
Public Housing Recreation Facilities.	Grant	II	106

Agency Headquarters

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Housing Assistance
Housing Assistance Administration
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Washington, D.C. 20413

Contacts

Assistant Regional Administrator for Housing Assistance, Department of Housing and Urban Development: New York, N.Y. 10007; Philadelphia, Pa. 19107; Atlanta, Ga. 30323; Chicago, Ill. 60601; Fort Worth, Tex. 76102; San Francisco, Calif. 94102; San Juan, P.R. 00936.

Model Cities Administration

The Model Cities Administration in the Department of Housing and Urban Development has the responsibility for administering the Model Cities program under Title I of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966. Some of the programs affect community recreation activities and/or facilities.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Model Cities Administration Grants.	Grant	II	102

Agency Headquarters

Assistant Secretary for Model Cities and Governmental Relations
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Washington, D.C. 20410

Contacts

Assistant Regional Administrators for Model Cities, Department of Housing and Urban Development: New York, N.Y. 10007; Philadelphia, Pa. 19107; Atlanta, Ga. 30323; Chicago, Ill. 60601; Fort Worth, Tex. 76102; San Francisco, Calif. 94102.

Renewal Assistance Administration

The Renewal Assistance Administration through its Neighborhood Programs Division provides comprehensive assistance in the development and redevelopment of our urban areas through the administration and coordination of the Neighborhood Facilities, Open Space Land (Developed Land Sec. 705) and Urban Beautification and Improvement programs. These programs relate to outdoor recreation and the preservation of a quality environment, including the acquisition and development of neighborhood facilities, urban open space land and conduct of urban programs of beautification and improvement of public land.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Neighborhood Facilities Grants	Grant	II	102
Open Space Land Grants	Grant	II	104
Urban Beautification and Improvement.	Grant	II	112

Agency Headquarters

Director
Renewal Assistance Administration
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Washington, D.C. 20410

Contacts

Assistant Regional Administrator for Metropolitan Development (Open Space and Urban Beautification and Improvement Programs), Department of Housing and Urban Development: New York, N.Y. 10007; Philadelphia, Pa. 19107; Atlanta, Ga. 30323; Chicago, Ill. 60601; Fort Worth, Tex. 76102; San Francisco, Calif. 94102; San Juan, P.R. 00936.

Urban Management Assistance Administration

The Urban Management Assistance Administration develops policies, standards and procedures, and provides technical advice and guidance to States, metropolitan areas, non-metropolitan regions, counties and localities for comprehensive urban planning. It is responsible for administering the Comprehensive Planning Assistance Program and working with other Federal agencies to assure coordinated comprehensive urban planning.

The Urban Management Assistance Administration also develops policy and provides leadership with respect to the stimulation and coordination of comprehensive planning and urban development. Such coordination includes all aspects of comprehensive planning—physical, social and economical.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Comprehensive Planning Assistance	Grant	II	91

Agency Headquarters

Director
Urban Management Assistance Administration
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Washington, D.C. 20410

Contacts

Assistant Regional Administrator for Planning Coordination and Services, Department of Housing and Urban Development: New York, N.Y. 10007; Philadelphia, Pa. 19107; Atlanta, Ga. 30323; Chicago, Ill. 60601; Fort Worth, Tex. 76104; San Francisco, Calif. 94102; Santurce, P.R. 00908.

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries

The Bureau of Commerical Fisheries conducts research and other programs for the management and conservation of commercially important fishery resources on the high seas, Great Lakes, interstate waters, and on water projects of the Federal agencies. The Bureau also provides grants, loans, and technical assistance to the fishing industry. These diverse activities are carried out cooperatively with industry and States to foster proper utilization of the fishery resources and to maintain maximum annual production.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Anadromous Fish Conservation	Grant	II	87
Fishery Resources Investigations, Commercial.	Research	IX	178

Agency Headquarters

Director
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C 20240

Contacts

Regional Director, Bureau of Commerical Fisheries, Department of the Interior: Gloucester, Mass. 01930; St. Petersburg, Fla. 33736; Ann Arbor, Mich. 48103; Terminal Island, Calif. 90731; Seattle, Wash. 98101.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Functions of the Bureau of Indian Affairs are twofold: (1) jurisdiction over 50.4 million acres of Indian Trust property and (2) responsibility for nearly 5 million acres of Federal land. Of the latter, nearly 1 million acres are scattered in 21 midwestern and western States; the balance is in Alaska.

The Bureau assists Indian tribes and groups to manage, protect, and develop Indian Trust property. It provides public services—education, welfare aid, and law and order—when they are not available through other agencies. Full-fledged Indian responsibility for their own property and affairs is the goal of the Bureau. The federally owned lands in the United States are administered to complement the programs dealing with the Indian Trust Lands.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
American Indian Financial Assistance.	Credit	III	115
Federal Lands Administered by Bureau of Indian Affairs.	Resource Management.	I	68
Indian Industrial Development	Technical Assistance.	IV	128
Indian Lands Soil Conservation Aid.	Grant	II	100

Agency Headquarters

Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Contacts

Area Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior: Billings, Mont. 59101; Minneapolis, Minn. 55408; Portland, Ore. 97208; Sacramento, Calif. 95804; Window Rock, Ariz. 86515; Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87108; Juneau, Alaska 99801; Aberdeen, S.Dak. 57401; Phoenix, Ariz. 85011; Gallup. N. Mex. 87301.

Bureau of Land Management

The Bureau of Land Management has exclusive development and management responsibilities for about 475 million acres of federally owned lands. Over 174 million acres of this total are in the 11 western States, and 301 million acres are in Alaska. There are small scattered holdings in several midwestern and southeastern States.

Under the multiple-use philosophy, the Bureau carries out a wide variety of resource management and development activities on these lands, e.g., livestock, grazing, fish and wildlife development and utilization, outdoor recreation, timber production, water protection, and wilderness preservation. It also is responsible for realty and mineral activities on all the public domain and large areas of public land under other agency surface management (e.g., National Forest).

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Bureau of Land Management Recreation Research.	Research	IX	174
Land Sales, Bureau of Land Management.	Miscellaneous	X	201
Public Domain Grants for Historic Monuments.	Grant	II	106
Public Domain Lands Administration.	Resource Management.	I	79
Public Land Management Regulations.	Regulatory	V	145
Visitor Information Services	Information	VII	161

Director
Bureau of Land Management
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Contacts

State Director, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior: Anchorage, Alaska 99501; Phoenix, Ariz. 85025; Sacramento, Calif. 95825; Denver, Colo. 80202; Boise, Idaho 83702; Billings, Mont. 59101; Reno, Nev. 89502; Santa Fe, N. Mex. 87501; Portland, Oreg. 97208; Salt Lake City, Utah 84111; Cheyenne, Wyo. 82001. For all other States, contact the agency headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Bureau of Mines

The Bureau of Mines conducts programs designed to conserve and develop mineral resources, to discourage wasteful practices in mining and mineral processing, and to promote safe, healthful working conditions in mineral industries. Research in mining methods production techniques, processing and utilization as well as long-range resource investigations are conducted to assure adequate supplies of mineral commodities. In cooperation with other Federal agencies, the Bureau of Mines also conducts studies on air and water pollution related to mineral development and use.

The Bureau of Mines, together with the Geological Survey, also has the responsibility to make mineral surveys of the Primitive Areas of the National Forest System (p. 73) and other such lands of the Department of Agriculture. The principal purpose of this function is to recommend such lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System (p. 77), and of the Wilderness Areas already in the System.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Appalachian Mine Area Restoration Grants.	Grant	II	89
Strip and Surface Mining Area Restoration Studies.	Research	IX	189

Agency Headquarters

Director
Bureau of Mines
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Contacts

Area Director, Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior: Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213; Knoxville, Tenn. 37902; Minneapolis, Minn. 55417; Bartlesville, Okla. 74004; Denver, Colo. 80202; San Francisco, Calif. 94111; Albany, Oreg. 97321; Juneau, Alaska 99801.

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation serves as the focal point in the Federal effort to meet demands for outdoor recreation through (1) planning which identifies actions needed to protect the natural beauty of the outdoor environment and to develop outdoor recreation resources for the American people; (2) promoting coordination of Federal plans and programs relating to outdoor recreation and preservation of natural beauty; and (3) assisting Federal, local, and private efforts to reclaim and protect the outdoor environment and provide outdoor recreation opportunities.

The Bureau will maintain a Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan. It is responsible for preparing and maintaining a continuing inventory and evaluation of the outdoor recreation needs and resources of the Nation. It cooperates with and provides technical assistance to States, political subdivisions, and private interests. The organization sponsors, engages in, and assists research and education programs relating to outdoor recreation.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation also administers the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act program which furnishes financial assistance grants to States and through them to their political subdivisions for outdoor recreation planning, land acquisition and facility development; and makes funds available to certain Federal agencies for acquiring land and water areas for public outdoor recreation purposes and for preserving wildlife threatened with extinction.

The Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation is delegated the authority to consult and cooperate with the Secretaries or designated personnel of the Departments of Transportation, Agriculture, and Housing and Urban Development on certain Federal-aid transportation projects. Such projects include only those that interfere with or disturb natural beauty areas and recreational facilities and wildlife/waterfowl refuges.

The Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation also serves as Executive Director of the President's Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty. The organization supplies staff services to the Council and to the Citizen's Advisory Committee on Recreation and Natural Beauty.

The Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation also serves as Executive Officer of the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission. The Bureau also provides staff services to the Secretary of the Interior in his efforts under Public Law 90–545 to further establish the Redwood National Park.

The Bureau also has the responsibility to implement recommendations and proposals set forth in the President's Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty's report "From Sea to Shining Sea." The report, completed in 1968, presents proposals and recommendations with the intent to stimulate Federal, State, local and private action to further enhance the quality of our environment and the beauty of the Nation.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation "Donations."	Miscellaneous	X	199
Land and Water Conservation Fund—Federal Portion.	Coordination	VI	149
Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants.	Grant	II	100
Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan.	Research	IX	183
Outdoor Recreation Coordination	Coordination	VI	151
Outdoor Recreation Reporting	Information	VII	157
Outdoor Recreation Research	Research	IX	184
Outdoor Recreation Special Area Studies.	Research	IX	185
Outdoor Recreation Technical Assistance.	Technical Assistance.	IV	129
Outdoor Recreation Water Resources Planning.	Research	IX	185

Agency Headquarters

Director
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Contacts

Regional Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior: Ann Arbor, Mich. 48102; Atlanta, Ga. 30303; Denver, Colo. 80215; Philadelphia, Pa. 19107; Seattle, Wash. 98104; San Francisco, Calif. 94102.

Bureau of Reclamation

The Bureau of Reclamation investigates, plans, constructs, operates and maintains works for the storage, diversion, and development of waters principally in the 17 contiguous western States. In the construction, rehabilitation and operation of 370 dams and dikes which have created 303 storage reservoirs, plus the 320 diversion dams and thousands of miles of water conveyance systems, the Bureau of Reclamation has played a major role in providing water for domestic and industrial use, flood control, irrigation, hydroelectric power, river regulation, fish and wildlife, pollution abatement, and new or enhanced recreation.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Reclamation Projects Management.	Resource Management.	I	80
Small Reclamation Projects	Grant	II	108
Visitor Information Services	Information	VII	161
Visitor Interpretive Centers	Information	VII	162

Agency Headquarters

Commissioner of Reclamation
Bureau of Reclamation
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Contacts

Regional Director, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior: Boise, Idaho 83701; Sacramento, Calif. 95811; Boulder City, Nev. 89005; Salt Lake City, Utah 94110; Amarillo, Tex. 79105; Billings, Mont. 59101; Denver, Colo. 80225; and the District Manager, Juneau, Alaska 99801.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife is responsible, with the States, for the conservation and management of the Nation's fish and wildlife resources for the continued enjoyment and enrichment of the American people. The lands, waters, and other natural resources of more than 300 areas in the National Wildlife Refuge System are managed, rehabilitated, and developed for multiple uses and approximately 100 fish hatcheries are operated by the Bureau. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife also conducts research and furnishes grants, cooperative services, and assistance to other Federal agencies, States, universities, and others for perpetuation and enhancement of fish and wildlife resources.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Anadromous Fish Conservation	Grant	II	87
Fish and Wildlife Extension Services.	Technical Assistance.	IV	126
Fish and Wildlife Law Enforcement.	Regulatory	V	141
Fish and Wildlife River Basin Studies.	Research	IX	177
Fish Restoration Federal Aid	Grant	II	97
Fishery and Wildlife Cooperative Units.	Training	VIII	166
Fishery Management Aid on Federal and Indian Lands.	Technical Assistance.	IV	127
Game Fish Distribution	Grant	II	97
Hunting and Fishing, National Survey.	Research	IX	180
National Fish Hatchery System	Resource Management.	I	72
National Wilderness Preservation System.	Resource Management.	I	77
National Wildlife Refuge System	Resource Management.	I	78
Sport Fishery Cooperative Projects, Federal-State.	Coordination	VI	153
Visitor Information Services	Information	VII	161
Visitor Interpretive Centers	Information	VII	162
Waterfowl Production Areas	Resource Management.	I	82
Wildlife and Fishery Research	Research	IX	195
Wildlife Damage Prevention	Technical Assistance.	IV	136
Wildlife Enhancement	Technical Assistance.	IV	137
Wildlife Restoration Federal Aid	Grant	II	114

Agency Headquarters

Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Contacts

Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior: Boston, Mass. 02109; Atlanta, Ga. 30323; Minneapolis, Minn. 55408; Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87103; Portland, Ore. 97208.

Federal Water Pollution Control Administration

The Federal Water Pollution Control Administration's mission is to bring the quality of the water in our streams, lakes, estuaries, and coastal areas to levels which provide adequate supplies for all foreseeable and appropriate uses. These include public water supply and industrial uses, propagation of fish and other aquatic life and wildlife, recreation, agriculture, and other legitimate uses. The Agency's programs include grants for State water pollution control programs; construction of waste treatment works; training and fellowships; technical assistance to Federal, State, and interstate agencies; regulatory measures against pollution of interstate and navigable waters; comprehensive river basin programs for pollution control; and research.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
River Basin Programs for Water Pollution Control.	Coordination	VI	152
State Water Quality Standards	Regulatory	V	146
Storm and Combined Sewer Research and Development Grants.	Research	IX	189
Waste Treatment Construction Grants.	Grant	II	113
Water Pollution Control at Federal Agencies.	Technical Assistance.	IV	135
Water Pollution Control Enforcement.	Regulatory	V	147
Water Pollution Control Grants to States.	Grant	II	114
Water Pollution Control Information.	Information	VII	164
Water Pollution Control Research, Demonstration, and Research Fellowships.	Research	IX	192
Water Pollution Control Technical Service.	Technical Assistance.	IV	136
Water Pollution Control Training.	Training	VIII	170
Water Supply Storage Appraisal	Technical Assistance.	IV	136

Agency Headquarters

Commissioner
Federal Water Pollution Control Administration
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Contacts

Regional Director, Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, Department of the Interior: Boston, Mass. 02203; Charlottesville, Va. 22901; Atlanta, Ga. 30323; Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; Chicago, Ill. 60607; Kansas City, Mo. 64111; Dallas, Tex. 75202; San Francisco, Calif. 94102; Portland, Ore. 97205.

Geological Survey

The primary responsibilities of the Geological Survey are determination, appraisal, and conservation of the Nation's mineral and water resources, delineation of the physical and geological features of the United States, supervision of prospecting and development operations for minerals or oil and gas on Federal, Indian, and Outer Continental Shelf lands, and classification of public lands for mineral and waterpower potential. To attain these objectives, the Geological Survey prepares maps, conducts geological studies, collects and interprets data on mineral and water resources and performs fundamental and applied research in the earth sciences. The results of these activities are published and distributed through several series of maps and reports.

The Geological Survey, together with the Bureau of Mines, also has the responsibility to make mineral surveys of the Primitive Areas of the National Forest System (page 73) and other such lands of the Department of Agriculture. The principal purpose of this function is to recommend such lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System (page 77), and of Wilderness Areas already in the system.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Topographic Suveys and Mapping Services.	Miscellaneous...	X	204
Water Resources Investigations..	Research.	IX	193

Agency Headquarters

Director
Geological Survey
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20242

Contacts

Field Center Director, Geological Survey, Department of the Interior: Denver, Colo. 80225; Menlo Park, Calif. 94025.

National Park Service

The National Park Service plans, develops, and administers the natural, historical, and recreational areas which compose the National Park System. The System includes the great scenic parks and natural areas containing the finest examples of unspoiled America; the historic sites and buildings preserving the continuity and drama of American history; and large recreational areas, including national seashores, lakeshores, and scenic riverways, all serving an important segment of the Nation's recreational needs. With this diversity of natural, historical, and recreational areas, the National Park System reflects the national policy of preserving the outstanding examples of the natural, aesthetic, and cultural heritage of the Nation.

National Park Service programs and activities are guided by a concern for environmental quality and seek to communicate an environmental ethic to enhance man's well-being. The Natural and Historic Landmarks Programs encourage preservation by the private sector. The Historic Preservation Program with its National Register of Historic Places and grants-in-aid encourages preservation on local, State, and Federal levels. A new tourism program seeks to influence the kind and destination of recreation travel. National Park Service provides technical assistance to other Nations, other Federal agencies, and to States and their political subdivisions in the development, management and operation of public park and recreational areas.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
National Park Resource Studies	Research	IX	182
National Park Service "Donations."	Miscellaneous	X	202
National Park Service Special Studies.	Research	IX	182
National Park Service Training Centers.	Training	VIII	167
National Park System	Resource Management.	I	74
National Park System Studies and Master Planning.	Research	IX	183
National Recreation Areas	Resource Management.	I	76
National Register of Historic Places.	Grant	II	102
National Wilderness Preservation System.	Resource Management.	I	77
Natural Registered Landmarks	Coordination	VI	150
Park Practice Publications	Information	VII	158
Park and Recreation Area Technical Assistance.	Technical Assistance.	IV	129
Student Work—Conservation	Training	VIII	170
Travel and Information Services	Information	VII	161
Visitor Information Services	Information	VII	161
Visitor Interpretive Centers	Information	VII	162

Agency Headquarters

Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Contacts

Regional Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior: Richmond, Va. 23208; Omaha, Nebr. 68102; Santa Fe, N. Mex. 87501; San Francisco, Calif. 94105; Philadelphia, Pa. 19106; Washington, D.C. 20242; District Director, Seattle, Wash. 98104.

Office of Water Resources Research

The Office of Water Resources Research administers financial aid programs promoting research and training in the water resources field. Besides assisting State Water Resources Research Institutes by annual allotments and matching grants, financial support also is given to educational institutions, private foundations or other institutions, private firms and individuals, and public agencies that have competence in water research. Other major functions are to facilitate coordination of research in this discipline and to promote the exchange of information.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Water Resources Institutes Research.	Research	IX	192
Water Resources Research, Independent.	Research	IX	194
Water Resources Research Institutes.	Research	IX	194
Water Resources, Scientific Information. Center (WRSIC).	Information	VII	164

Agency Headquarters

Director
Office of Water Resources Research
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Intradepartmental Committee on Outdoor Recreation

The Intradepartmental Committee on Outdoor Recreation of the Department of the Interior is an ad hoc committee created at the suggestion of the Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Its membership comes from each Bureau and selected offices in the Department. Participating agencies include:

Office of the Solicitor, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, Geological Survey, Bureau of Mines, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs. Bureau of Reclamation, Office of Territories, Office of Water Resources Research, and Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

While the role of the Committee on Outdoor Recreation is chiefly advisory, it improves interagency communication and coordination in the Department of the Interior on matters pertaining to outdoor recreation. A major responsibility of the Committee is to comment on and to suggest coordinated recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior on proposed policies of the President's Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty.

Committee Headquarters

Chairman
Intradepartmental Committee on Outdoor Recreation
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Bureau of Labor Statistics is the Government's principal fact-finding agency in the field of labor economics, particularly with respect to the collection and analysis of data on employment and manpower, productivity and technological developments, wages, industrial relations, work injuries, prices, and costs and standards of living. The information collected is issued in special reports, bulletins and in its official publication, the *Monthly Labor Review.*

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Manpower Data	Research	IX	181

Agency Headquarters

Commissioner of Labor Statistics
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Department of Labor
Washington, D.C. 20212

Contacts

Regional Directors, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor: Boston, Mass. 02203; New York, N.Y. 10001; Philadelphia, Pa. 19107; Atlanta, Ga. 30309; Chicago, Ill. 60604; Kansas City, Mo. 64106; Dallas, Tex. 75201; San Francisco, Calif. 94102.

Manpower Administration

The Manpower Administration has the responsibility for all of the Department of Labor's manpower programs and activities. Many work-training services provided by the Manpower Administration include programs which directly involve youths and adults. These programs offer a broad range of work-experience, training and career-related services in rural and urban centers.

The United States Training and Employment Service of the Manpower Administration administers a variety of programs concerned with a nationwide system of public employment services. The training of and placement of workers are among the services offered to the public by the Service.

Special programs—Neighborhood Youth Corps, New Careers, Operation Mainstream, and Special Impact—administered by the Manpower Administration are provided funds up to 90 percent of the cost of approved projects. Not more than 12.5 percent of funds approved or allocated for each special program in any fiscal year may be used within any one State.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Institutional Training Project Assistance.	Grant	II	100
Neighborhood Youth Corps	Grant	II	103
New Careers	Grant	II	103
On-the-Job Training Programs	Grant	II	104
Operation Mainstream	Grant	II	105
Recruiting Help for Recreation Organizations.	Technical Assistance.	IV	131
Special Impact	Grant	II	110

Agency Headquarters

Administrator
Manpower Administration
Department of Labor
Washington, D.C. 20210

Contacts

Regional Director, Manpower Administration, Department of Labor: Boston, Mass. 02110; New York, N.Y. 10001; Philadelphia, Pa. 19107; Atlanta, Ga. 30309; Chicago, Ill. 60604; Kansas City, Mo. 64106; Dallas, Tex. 75202; San Francisco, Calif. 94102.

Bureau of Public Roads

The Bureau of Public Roads, of the Federal Highway Administration, administers Federal legislation for the improvement of the Federal-aid primary, secondary, and interstate highway systems and their urban extensions. While the Federal-aid program is a cooperative one, the States choose the systems of routes for development, select and plan the individual projects, acquire necessary rights-of-way, and award and supervise contruction contracts. The Bureau of Public Roads' function is that of technical assistance in each step of the process and subsequent approval of projects.

As the principal road-building agency of the Federal Government, the Bureau of Public Roads cooperates with the Forest Service, the National Park Service, and other Federal agencies in the construction of roads in National Forests, National Parks, and other Federal areas. It also conducts programs of safety, planning, and research on all phases of highway improvement.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Appalachian Development Highway System Grants.	Grant	II	88
Great River Road Study	Research	IX	179
Highway Beautification Aid	Grant	II	98
Highway Development, Esthetic	Technical Assistance.	IV	128
Highway Planning and Research	Research	IX	180
Highway Systems Federal Aid	Grant	II	98
Highway Transportation Systems on Federal Lands.	Resource Management.	I	69
Public Roads Research	Research	IX	186

Agency Headquarters

Federal Highway Administrator
Bureau of Public Roads
Department of Transportation
Washington, D.C. 20590

Contacts

Regional Engineer, Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Transportation: Delmar, N.Y. 12054; Baltimore, Md. 21201; Atlanta, Ga. 30323; Homewood, Ill. 50430; Kansas City, Mo. 64112; Fort Worth, Tex. 76116; San Francisco, Calif. 94102; Portland, Oreg. 97294; Denver, Colo. 80225; Seattle, Wash. 98101.

Federal Aviation Administration

The Federal Aviation Administration is charged with insuring air safety, achieving the efficient utilization of the navigable airspace of the United States, promoting air commerce and supporting national security. It regulates air commerce by registration and certification of aircraft and airmen, and by enforcement of safety regulations. This agency carries out research and development programs—including leadership of a government-industry program to develop a commercial supersonic transport aircraft. It also establishes and operates air navigation facilities; administers a program providing grants-in-aid for the development of public airports; and promotes advancements in the technologies associated with aviation.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Aeronautical Recreation Assistance.	Technical Assistance.	IV	125
Air Safety	Regulatory	V	139
Airports Federal Aid	Grant	II	87

Agency Headquarters

Administrator
Federal Aviation Administration
Washington, D.C. 20590

Contacts

Regional Director, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation: Atlanta, Ga. 30320; Kansas City, Mo. 64110; Fort Worth, Tex. 76101; Los Angeles, Calif. 90009; Honolulu, Hawaii 96812; Anchorage, Alaska 99501; Jamaica, N.Y. 11430.

United States Coast Guard

The U.S. Coast Guard functions in both the civil and military spheres. As one of the Nation's armed forces, it maintains military readiness and in time of war operates as a part of the U.S. Navy. The Coast Guard's civil functions are to provide search and rescue services, to develop and administer a marine safety program, to furnish a system of aids to navigation, and to enforce all applicable Federal laws on the high seas or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States (includes reservoirs on navigable waters). Assisting the Coast Guard in the maritime safety field is the Coast Guard Auxiliary, a voluntary, civil nonmilitary organization made up of owners of motorboats, yachts, aircraft, and radio stations. The Auxiliary's role is under the administration of the Coast Guard.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Assistance to Vessels in Distress	Miscellaneous	X	198
Boating Accident Studies	Research	IX	173
Coast Guard Auxiliary "Blue Ensign."	Information	VII	156
Coast Guard Auxiliary Public Education and Member Processing.	Training	VIII	165
Courtesy Motorboat Examination	Miscellaneous	X	199
Navigation Aid	Regulatory	V	143
Patrol of Regattas and Marine Parades.	Regulatory	V	143
Pollution Prevention in Navigable Waters.	Regulatory	V	144
Recreational Boating Law Enforcement.	Regulatory	V	145
Safe Boating Education	Training	VIII	168
Small Boat Numbering	Regulatory	V	146

Agency Headquarters

Commandant
United States Coast Guard
Department of Transportation
Washington, D.C. 20591

Contacts

Area Commander, United States Coast Guard, Department of Transportation: New York, N.Y. 10004; San Francisco, Calif. 94126.

Chapter II

Outdoor Recreation Responsibilities of Independent Agencies, Commissions and Councils

In the Executive Branch of the Federal Government, 16 independent agencies, boards, commissions and councils carry out programs relating to outdoor recreation.

In addition, another 25 boards, commissions and councils hold outdoor recreation advisory responsibilities which encompass actions to promote, encourage, foster, stimulate, improve, assist, and review as well as to make recommendations. In a few cases, organizations in this group have statutory authority to approve Executive Branch recommendations for a specific matter, transaction, policy or procedure.

Some of these agencies are responsible and report directly to the President; others to Secretaries of Departments, agency heads and in a few cases, Congress. The membership of some of the groups is interdepartmental, in some intradepartmental; some-consist entirely of private citizens.

While the involvement of these agencies is sometimes peripheral or indirect, their net influence is of signal importance in guiding the Federal outdoor recreation effort.

Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments is a consulting body to the Secretary of the Interior. It is composed of not more than 11 private citizens competent in the fields of history, archeology, architecture, and human geography. They are appointed for a 6-year term by the Secretary of the Interior. The Board presently meets biannually.

The Board's role is solely advisory on matters relating to the programs and policies of the National Park Service and the administration of programs under the Historic Sites Act. Information and reports are furnished the Board by the National Park Service for its deliberations and subsequent recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior. Occasionally a member or a committee of the Board conducts a special investigation for the Secretary of the Interior.

Sites proposed as National Parks, Historic Sites, Historic Buildings or Historic Monuments are usually reviewed and approved by the Board before Secretarial action on the proposal is initiated. The Board also approves all sites proposed for registration as National Historic and Natural Landmarks before Secretarial action.

Authority: An Act to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes, section 3; approved August 21, 1935; P.L. 74–292 (49 Stat. 666)

Address

Chairman
Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments
National Park Service, Interior Building
Washington, D.C. 20240

Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations

The Advisory Commission on Inter-governmental Relations consists of 26 bipartisan members:

> Three private citizens appointed by the President; three members of the Senate; three members of the House of Representatives; three officers of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government; four Governors; three State legislators; four mayors; and three county officials. The President designates the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Commission.

The staff of the Advisory Commission is headed by an Executive Director, appointed by the Commission. Staff work is organized into three major areas—(1) Taxation and Finance, (2) Governmental Structure and Functions, and (3) Program Implementation.

The Commission's activities focus upon the interrelations and common issues and problems of Federal-State-local governments.

Administration and coordination of Federal-grant and other programs requiring intergovernmental cooperation are examined. Studies of the problems resulting from the rapid growth of urban-suburban areas and the role of each level of government are undertaken in an effort to meet public needs effectively.

Technical assistance is provided in drafting and reviewing proposed legislation to determine its effect in the Federal system, with subsequent recommendations as to allocations of governmental functions, responsibilities, and revenue among the several levels of government.

The Commission's studies of programs and technical assistance in review of proposed legislation have involved outdoor recreation, fish and wildlife, land conservation, water resources planning and natural beauty.

Recommendations growing out of the Commission's work are distributed, as appropriate, to the Executive and/or Legislative branches of Federal, State, and local governments.

Authority: Act of September 24, 1959; P.L. 86–380 (73 Stat. 703–706), as amended by Act of November 2, 1966; P.L. 89–733 (80 Stat. 1162).

Address

Executive Director
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations
726 Jackson Place NW.
Washington, D.C. 20575

Advisory Committee on State and Private Forestry

The Advisory Committee on State and Private Forestry advises the Secretary of Agriculture on broad policies affecting the protection, management, and development of the Nation's non-Federal forest land and resources including outdoor recreation and the use of these forest resources and other benefits in combating rural poverty and other social and economic ills. The Committee is composed of 15 members selected for their professional competency and familiarity with one or more cooperative forestry programs, with due regard to representation of a variety of interest from a cross-section of the Nation's leadership. They do not represent any particular industry, organization, association, or agency. The Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Rural Development and Conservation serves as Chairman of the Committee.

The Committee functions in an advisory capacity only and provides the Secretary with insight into public reactions to State and private forestry policies, objectives, and programs.

Authority: Act of August 3, 1956; P.L. 84–979 (70 Stat. 1033; 7 U.S.C. 2233 Supp. III). USDA Title I Administrative Regulations 454.

Address

Chairman
Advisory Committee on State and Private Forestry
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation established by law in 1966 to advise the President and Congress, recommending measures to coordinate both governmental and private activities, and advising on the dissemination of information; encouraging public interest and participation; recommending the conduct of appropriate special studies; advising in the preparation of legislation; and encouraging specialized training and education. It also considers and comments to agency heads on particular cases in which historic properties are affected by Federal undertakings.

Members of the Council are: Secretary of the Interior; Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; Secretary of Commerce; Administrator of the General Services Administration; Secretary of the Treasury; Attorney General; Chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation; and ten private citizens appointed by the President for terms of five years each.

To fulfill its role of providing advice and recommendations, the Council maintains an on-going inspection of National Historic Preservation Program at all levels and, from time to time, comments to the heads of Federal agencies both formally and informally upon undertakings affecting National Register properties and carried out, financed, or licensed by Federal agencies.

Authority: Act of October 15, 1966; P.L 89–665 (80 Stat. 915; 16 U.S.C. 470–470–M).

Address

Executive Director
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Appalachian Regional Commission

The Appalachian Regional Commission is composed of one Federal member appointed by the President and the Governor or his representative from each of the 13 participating States. The commission operates as a Federal-State partnership; each partner has an equal voice in the activities. The member States are Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

The Appalachian Commission is responsible for coordinating a regional development program. It establishes the major objectives for a development program in the region, including fund allocations and procedures to be followed by the participating States, and approves specific projects for other agencies to execute. All project recommendations originate in the States and are submitted by the State members to the Commission for its approval.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Appalachian Development Highway System Grants.	Grant	II	88
Appalachian Federal Grants Supplement.	Grant	II	88
Appalachian Land Stabilization and Conservation Assistance.	Grant	II	89
Appalachian Mine Area Restoration Grants.	Grant	II	89

Address

Federal Co-Chairman
Appalachian Regional Commission
1666 Connecticut Avenue NW.
Washington, D.C. 20235

Atomic Energy Commission

The Atomic Energy Commission has extensive responsibilities for research and production of nuclear materials and weapons. It engages in a variety of research and development programs to increase civilian use of nuclear energy and to broaden basic knowledge. In addition, the Atomic Energy Commission encourages private participation and international cooperation in a variety of programs for development, use, research, and control of atomic energy and other special nuclear materials.

To carry out its responsibilities under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, the Atomic Energy Commission manages over 2.1 million acres of federally owned lands. A wide range of outdoor recreation opportunities and developments exists on portions of these lands for the many families drawn by the Commission and its contractors to their operational areas (i.e., Los Alamos, N. Mex.).

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
AEC Land and Facility Disposal and Transfer.	Miscellaneous	X	197
Atomic Energy Commission Lands.	Resource Management.	I	67

Commission Address

Chairman
Atomic Energy Commission
Washington, D.C. 20545

Contacts

Field Office Manager, Atomic Energy Commission: Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87115; Argonne, Ill. 60439; Upton, N.Y. 11973; Grand Junction, Colo. 81502; Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401; Las Vegas, Nev. 89101; New York, N.Y. 10014; Oak Ridge, Tenn. 37831; Richland, Wash. 99532; Berkeley, Calif. 94704; Aiken, S.C. 29802; West Mifflin, Pa. 15122; Schenectady, N.Y. 12310.

Citizens' Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality

The Citizens' Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality, created in May 1969, is composed of a chairman and not more than 14 other members appointed by the President of the United States. The Committee advises the President and the Council on Environmental Quality on matters assigned to the Council, including those relating to outdoor recreation and beautification of the Nation's cities and countryside.

NOTE: *This Committee supersedes the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Recreation and Natural Beauty which was established in May 1966. All references in this report made to the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Recreation and Natural Beauty should be those of the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality.*

Authority: Executive Order 11472 of May 29, 1969.

Address

Executive Director
Citizen's Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality
1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Citizens' Advisory Committee on Recreation and Natural Beauty

(See: Citizens' Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality, this page)

Delaware River Basin Commission

The Delaware River Basin Commission is a Federal-State partnership consisting of the Governors of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, ex officio, and one Commissioner appointed by the President, presently the Secretary of the Interior. The chairmanship of the Commission rotates annually among the members.

The Commission develops and puts into effect water resource plans, policies, and projects for the Delaware River Basin. It adopts and promotes uniform and coordinated policies for water conservation, control, use, and management in the basin. It encourages planning, development, and financing of water resources projects, including those for fish and wildlife, soil and forestry conservation and recreation.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Delaware River Basin Project Regulation.	Regulatory	V	140
Delaware River Basin Studies	Research	IX	174

Commission Address

Office of the U.S. Commissioner
Delaware River Basin Commission
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Contacts

Executive Director, Delaware River Basin Commission: Trenton, N.J. 08628.

Environmental Quality Council and Committee

An Environmental Quality Council was created by Executive Order on May 29, 1969 but that group is now called the Cabinet Committee on the Environment. The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, approved January 1, 1970, establishes a 3-member Council on Environmental Quality with functions and duties as follows:

(1) Assisting and advising the President in the preparation of the Environmental Quality Report;
(2) Developing and recommending to the President national policies to foster and promote the improvement of environmental quality to meet conservation, social, economic, health, and other requirements and goals of the Nation;
(3) Conducting investigations, studies, surveys, research, and analyses relating to ecological systems and environmental quality;
(4) Reporting annually to the President on the state and condition of the environment; and
(5) Making such studies, reports and recommendations with respect to matters of policy and legislation.

The Cabinet Committee on the Environment is composed of the President of the United States, the Vice President, and the Secretaries of Agriculture; Commerce; Health, Education and Welfare; Housing and Urban Development; Interior; and Transportation. Among its functions relating to the Nation's environmental quality, the Cabinet Committee:

(1) Advises Federal agencies about the effects of their plans and programs on outdoor recreation and natural beauty; and
(2) Suggests ways to the agencies on how to accomplish the purposes of these programs.

NOTE: *The Cabinet Committee on the Environment and the Council on Environmental Quality supersede the President's Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty which was established in May 1966. All references in this report made to the President's Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty mean the Cabinet Committee on the Environment and the Council on Environmental Quality.*

Authority: Executive Order 11472 of May 29, 1969; the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; App'd. January 1, 1970, Title II, Sec. 201; P.L. 91-190 (83 Stat. 852)

Addresses:

Executive Secretary
Cabinet Committee on the Environment
Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20506

Chairman
Council on Environmental Quality
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Farm Credit Administration

The Farm Credit Administration is charged by Congress with supervising, counseling, and coordinating the activities of the cooperative Farm Credit System. The system is made up of:

(1) Twelve Federal land banks and 664 affiliated Federal land bank associations which make long-term mortgage loans,

(2) Twelve Federal intermediate credit banks and 453 affiliated production credit associations which make short- and intermediate-term agricultural production loans, and

(3) Thirteen banks for cooperatives which provide complete loan and counseling service to farmers' cooperatives.

The objective of the Farm Credit System is to provide a dependable source of credit to farmers, ranchers and their cooperatives.

The Farm Credit Administration itself makes no loans. Instead, long-, intermediate-, and short-term credit to farmers, ranchers, and their cooperatives are made and serviced by the banks and associations of the Farm Credit System. No government funds are involved. The loan funds are obtained mostly through sale to the investing public of bonds and debentures of the banks. In this way, the Farm Credit System funnels capital from the investment centers into all parts of rural America.

Expenses of the Farm Credit Administration are paid by assessments levied on district banks. The Federal Farm Credit Board (described on page 46) recommends broad general policies and gives a farmer's point of view to the cooperative Farm Credit System.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Farm Credit Loans	Credit	III	117

Administration Address

Governor
Farm Credit Administration
South Agriculture Building
Washington, D.C. 20578

Contacts

Chairman, President's Committee, Farm Credit Banks: Springfield, Mass. 01101; Baltimore, Md. 21203; Columbia, S.C. 28202; Louisville, Ky. 40201; New Orleans, La. 70150; St. Louis, Mo. 63166; St. Paul, Minn. 55101; Omaha, Nebr. 68101; Wichita, Kans. 67201; Houston, Tex. 77001; Berkeley, Calif. 94701; Spokane, Wash. 99201. Also, the President, Central Bank for Cooperatives, Washington, D.C. 20044.

Federal Farm Credit Board

A 13-member Federal Farm Credit Board directs and controls the Farm Credit Administration (see p. 45).

The President, with the consent of the Senate, appoints 12 members, one from each of the Farm Credit districts. The 13th member is appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture. This Board selects the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration who is the chief executive officer under the Board.

Policies made by the Federal Farm Credit Board determine, within the limits established by law, the credit functions of the banks and associations of the cooperative Farm Credit System and their influence on the activities of the farmer in outdoor recreation. The policies cover such elements as: types of loans, purposes and time for which loans are made, amount of loans, discount or interest rates, and other activities of the Farm Credit System. The Board also initiates methods and procedures for putting the policies into effect.

The description of the Farm Credit Loans Program on page 117 provides a further discussion of the policies of the Board and the Administration as they concern outdoor recreation.

Authority: Farm Credit Act of 1953; App'd. August 6, 1953; P.L. 83–202 (67 Stat. 390, as amended; 12 U.S.C. 636a).

Address

Chairman
Federal Farm Credit Board
South Agriculture Building
Washington, D.C. 20578

Federal Power Commission

The Federal Power Commission is an independent regulatory agency headed by a five-member commission appointed by the President. This agency has the following major functions: (1) jurisdiction over the issuance and administration of permits and licenses for planning, construction, and operation of non-Federal hydroelectric projects on public lands and reservations of the United States or on navigable waters of the United States, or those which affect interstate commerce by reason of the interstate transmission of electric energy; (2) responsibility for regulating interstate commerce in electric power and the public utilities engaged in such commerce; (3) preparation or participation in the preparation of comprehensive river basin plans, and cooperation with Federal construction agencies in planning for power features of Federal multiple-purpose water resource projects; and (4) jurisdiction over the interstate transportation and sale or resale of natural gas.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Hydroelectric Power Project Licenses.	Regulatory	V	142
River Basin Power Studies, Comprehensive.	Research	IX	188

Commission Address

Chairman
Federal Power Commission
441 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20426

Contacts

Regional Engineer, Federal Power Commission: Atlanta, Ga. 30308; Chicago, Ill. 60606; Fort Worth, Tex. 76102; New York, N.Y. 10007; San Francisco, Calif. 94111.

Federal Reserve System

The Federal Reserve System comprises a Board of Governors in Washington, D.C., 12 regional Federal Reserve Banks, a Federal Open Market Committee, a Federal Advisory Council, and 6,000 member banks.

Each Federal Reserve Bank carries on continuing studies and research relating to the System's responsibilities in the areas of monetary policy and bank supervision. This includes study of the needs, desires, and purchasing expectancies of both consumers and industry.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Resource and Economic Research.	Research	IX	187

Federal Reserve Address

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
Twentieth and Constitution Avenue NW.
Washington, D.C. 20551

Contacts

Federal Reserve Bank: Boston, Mass. 02106; New York, N.Y. 10045; Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; Cleveland, Ohio 44101; Richmond, Va. 23213; Atlanta, Ga. 30303; Chicago, Ill. 60690; St. Louis, Mo. 63166; Minneapolis, Minn. 55440; Kansas City, Mo. 64198; Dallas, Tex. 75222; San Francisco, Calif. 94120.

Great Lakes Basin Commission

The Great Lakes Basin Commission serves as the principal agency for the coordination of Federal, State, interstate, local and non-governmental plans for the development of water and related land resources in its area, river basin or group of river basins. The Commission is composed of members of the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin and representatives of the Federal Departments of Agriculture, Army, Commerce, Health, Education and Welfare, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, Justice, Transportation, the Federal Power Commission and the Great Lakes Commission. The Chairman of the Commission is appointed by the President. The State members of the Commission elect a Vice Chairman who also serves as coordinating officer of the State members of the Commission. A full-time staff serves the Commission.

The Commission engages in activities as are necessary and desirable to prepare and maintain, to the extent practicable, a comprehensive, coordinated, joint plan for Federal, State, interstate, local and non-governmental development of water and related resources. The Commission recommends long-range schedules of priorities for the collection and analysis of basic data and for investigation, planning and construction of projects.

Authority: Water Resources Planning Act; App'd. July 22, 1965; P.L. 89–80 (79 Stat. 244–254); Executive Order 11345 of April 20, 1967 (32 F.R. 78).

Address

Chairman
Great Lakes Basin Commission
2200 North Campus Boulevard
Ann Arbor, Mich. 48105

The Commission submits an annual report on its work to the Water Resources Council and the Governor of each participating State. The report is transmitted through the President to the Congress. The Commission also submits to the Water Resources Council for transmission to the President and by him to the Congress and the Governors and the legislatures of the participating States a comprehensive, coordinated, joint plan or any major portion thereof for water and related land resources development in the area, river basin, or group of river basins for which the Commission was established. At the time of submitting such plan, the Commission will advise the Water Resources Council of any recommendations it may have for continuing the functions of the Commission and for implementing the joint plan.

Lewis and Clark Trail Commission

A 28-member Lewis and Clark Trail Commission established by Act of Congress serves as the focal point for action to identify, mark, develop and preserve the route traversed by Capts. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark on their historic expedition of 1804–06. The Commission was established for a 5-year period on October 6, 1964. Members are the Governors of the States along the Trail (Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon) or their appointees; four members of the House of Representatives; four members of the Senate; the Secretaries of the Departments of the Interior; Health, Education, and Welfare; Defense; Agriculture; and Commerce, or their appointees; and four members appointed by the J. N. "Ding" Darling Foundation of Des Moines, Iowa. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior, provides staff services for the Commission.

The Lewis and Clark Trail Commission coordinates and promotes voluntary, local, State, and Federal efforts to mark and develop significant points along the Trail and otherwise to help make the American people aware of the route's historical significance and present potential for recreation and education use.

The Commission has accepted a detailed report and recommendations prepared by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in cooperation with other Federal, State, and local organizations. "The Lewis and Clark Trail, a Proposal for Development" recommends development of a number of historic and recreation sites, designation of various existing roads and highways as Lewis and Clark Trail routes, and Federal, State, local and private cooperation in installing and improving facilities along the Trail.

The Commission has adopted a uniform symbol for use on signs identifying the Lewis and Clark Trail.

Authority: Act of October 6, 1964; P.L. 88–630 (78 Stat. 1005) as amended by the Act of June 29, 1966; P.L. 89–475 (80 Stat. 229).

Address

Executive Office
Lewis and Clark Trail Commission
Washington, D.C. 20240

Merchant Marine Council

The Merchant Marine Council is composed of 12 officers of the Coast Guard and other special members designated by the Coast Guard Commandant. This Council advises the Commandant on the need for maritime regulations, putting shipping and navigation statutes into effect, and on special problems concerning navigation.

The Merchant Marine Council is a deliberative body which also advises the Commandant of the Coast Guard on policy matters in connection with navigation and maritime safety. It holds public hearings on new and proposed changes of regulations, evaluates the response of the public, and recommends action. Its scope extends from the high seas to the Nation's navigable inland waterways and from ocean liners to outboard motorboats and sailboats.

Authority: Act of August 4, 1949; P.L. 81–207 (63 Stat. 545, 14 U.S.C. 632).

Address

Executive Secretary
Merchant Marine Council
U.S. Coast Guard
Washington, D.C. 20591

Migratory Bird Conservation Commission

The Migratory Bird Conservation Commission is composed of the Secretaries of the Interior, who serves as chairman, Agriculture, and Transportation, two Senators, and two Representatives. The head of the appropriate State agency is an ex officio member when a matter involving his State is being considered.

This Commission considers and approves purchase or rental of land and water areas which are recommended by the Secretary of the Interior for purchase as migratory bird refuges. The Commission also sets the price which may be paid. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife furnishes information and value appraisals of the areas proposed.

Authority: Migratory Bird Conservation Act; Approved February 18, 1929; P.L. 70–770 (45 Stat. 1222, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 715–715r).

Address

Chairman
Migratory Bird Conservation Commission
Washington, D.C. 20240

National Advisory Committee on Multiple Use of the National Forests

The National Advisory Committee on Multiple Use of the National Forests advises the Secretary of Agriculture on broad national policies affecting the multiple use management of the National Forests, including management for outdoor recreation (see Page 73). The Committee is composed of not more than 15 private citizens selected for their professional competency and familiarity with one or more of the forest resources, with due regard to representative geographical distribution. They do not represent any particular industry, organization, or forest-user group. The Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Rural Development and Conservation serves as chairman of the Committee.

The Committee functions in an advisory capacity only and provides the Secretary with insight into public reactions to Forest Service policies, objectives, and programs. Several of its annual meetings have been concerned in detail with the outdoor recreation resources of the National Forest System.

Authority: Act of August 3, 1956; P.L. 84–379 (70 Stat. 1033; 7 U.S.C. 2233 Supp. III). USDA Title I Administrative Regulations 454.

Address

Chairman
National Advisory Committee on Multiple Use of the National Forests
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board

The National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board advises and assists the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution on matters concerned with portraying the contributions which the armed forces of the United States have made to American society and culture.

A proposed National Armed Forces Museum would include a large park complex offering reconstruction of various types of fortifications and the outdoor display of large pieces of military equipment characteristic of the American colonial period, the War of the Revolution and subsequent American military and naval operations; a ship basin for the display of significant naval vessels; and a parade ground and bandstand. Outstanding objects such as the U.S. Navy's pioneering bathyscaphe *Trieste I* and the restored Civil War monitor *USS TECUMSEH*, sunk in the battle of Mobile Bay and now about to be salvaged intact, will be featured.

While the primary objective of the museum would be to inspire and educate, the exhibit plan has been conceived as to blend exhibits with the natural park setting and thus afford a pleasant and relaxing atmosphere for outdoor recreation and education for the family, for organized groups, and for the casual visitor. Picnic and camping areas with related outdoor recreation facilities are planned as a part of the total development.

Authority: Act of August 30, 1961 (75 Stat. 414; 20 U.S.C. 80–80d).

Address

Chairman
National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board
Washington, D.C. 20560

National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice

The National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice consists of 21 to 25 military and civilian members appointed by the Secretary of the Army from the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, National Guard Bureau, Treasury Department, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Rifle Association, and the country at large.

Since 1903, the primary purpose of the Board has been to promote small arms practice with service rifles and pistols among able-bodied citizens of the United States who are not reached through the training programs of the armed forces. To achieve this purpose, the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice formulates policies governing a civilian marksmanship program and also makes rules governing National Trophy Matches. The agency which puts policies of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice into effect is the Office of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, whose functions are detailed on page 16.

Authority: Act of June 7, 1924; P.L. 68–213 (43 Stat. 509; 10 U.S.C. 4307–4313).

Address

Director of Civilian Marksmanship
National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice
Washington, D.C. 20310

National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development

Established in June 1966 within the Executive Office of the President, the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development assists the President in policy planning and coordination of the marine science activities in 24 bureaus of 11 Federal departments and agencies. Membership on the Council is comprised of the Vice President, who serves as chairman, five members of the Cabinet and three heads of other Federal agencies.

The Council has funded a number of studies of the multiple use of coastal areas and has sponsored forums on coastal resource development bringing together representatives of Federal, State and local governments. Federal agencies have been requested to promote marine recreation by: (1) assisting States to develop model legislation; (2) promptly identifying high value coastal areas for public use; and (3) maintaining the quality of coastal waters. The annual report of the President to Congress on marine affairs, prepared by the Council, reviews the marine recreation programs of the Federal Government.

To complement the role of the Council, the Act establishing the Council also provides for an independent Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources. The Commission completed its work in January 1969, with its submission to the President and the Congress of a comprehensive report on the Nation's marine activities which singled out marine recreation as deserving special attention and presented a series of recommendations to promote its development.

Authority: Act of June 17, 1966; P.L. 89–454 (80 Stat. 203), as amended by Act of January 2, 1968; P.L. 90–242 (81 Stat. 780).

Address

Executive Secretary
National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20500

National Forest Reservation Commission

The National Forest Reservation Commission, established in 1911 by the Weeks Law, is composed of the Secretaries of the Army, Interior, and Agriculture, and two members each from the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Secretary of the Army serves as the President.

The Commission's functions are to consider and pass upon lands recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture for purchase pursuant to the Weeks Law, as amended, and several other Acts authorizing land purchases, in particular, National Forests, and to pass upon recommended land exchanges involving acquired lands or timber. Land can be acquired under the Weeks Law only in States whose legislatures have consented to such action.

The Weeks Law authority, principal basis for the Commission's operations, specified that lands may be acquired by the Forest Service for timber production and for the protection of watersheds of navigable streams. Purchases utilizing Land and Water Conservation Funds are approved by the Commission under the above authority, recognizing that such lands have a primary value for recreation. However, the other requirements of the Weeks Law also must be met.

Activities of the National Forest Reservation Commission are not limited to those provided by the Weeks Law. The Commission now has responsibilities in connection with approval of exchanges of land and timber and land purchaser programs under a number of special acts listed below.

Authorities Specifically Requiring Commission Action

Act of March 1, 1911; P.L. 61–435 (36 Stat. 961), as amended by the Acts of June 7, 1924; P.L. 68–270 (43 Stat. 654; 16 U.S.C. 515, 516, 517, 521) and Act of March 3, 1931; P.L. 71–129 (46 Stat. 1516).

Act of March 1, 1911; P.L. 61–435 (36 Stat. 962), as amended by the Act of March 3, 1925; P.L. 68–591 (43 Stat. 1215; 16 U.S.C. 516).

Act of August 26, 1935; P.L. 74–337 (49 Stat. 866), as amended by Act of May 26, 1944; P.L. 78–310 (58 Stat. 227).

Act of May 11 1938; P.L. 75–505 (52 Stat. 347), as amended by Act of May 26, 1944; P.L. 78–310 (58 Stat. 227).

Act of June 15, 1938; P.L. 75–634 (52 Stat. 599); as amended by Act of May 26, 1944; P.L. 78–310 (58 Stat. 227).

Act of March 5, 1940; P.L. 76–427 (54 Stat. 46).

Act of June 11, 1940; P.L. 76–589 (54 Stat. 297).

Act of June 11, 1940; P.L. 76–591 (54 Stat. 299).

Act of June 17, 1940; P.L. 76–637 (54 Stat. 402).

Act of June 22, 1948; P.L. 80–733 (62 Stat. 568), as amended.

Act of July 24, 1956; P.L. 84–781 (70 Stat. 632).

Address

Secretary
National Forest Reservation Commission
Washington, D.C. 20250

84-13

National Park Foundation

The National Park Foundation was established by law in 1967 to accept and administer gifts of any nature for the benefit of or in connection with the National Park Service, its activities or its services thereby furthering the conservation of natural, scenic, historic, scientific, educational, inspirational, or recreational resources for future generations of Americans.

The Foundation is composed of the Secretary of the Interior, Chairman; the Director of the National Park Service, Secretary; and no less than six private citizens appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

It received by transfer the assets of the National Park Trust Fund Board which was terminated by the law establishing the Foundation. At the time of the transfer, these assets were valued at over $784,000.000.

The Foundation is committed to a program of land acquisition and grants to the National Park Service and a fund raising program to support these acquisitions and grants.

Authority: Act of December 18, 1967; P.L. 90–209 (81 Stat. 656; 16 U.S.C. 19e–19n).

Address

Secretary
National Park Foundation
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

New England River Basins Commission

The New England River Basins Commission was established to provide for the conservation, development and utilization of water and related land resources in its region. This is being accomplished on a comprehensive and coordinated basis through the cooperative efforts of Federal, State and local government interests.

The Commission is authorized and directed to (1) serve as the principal agency for coordination of water and related land plans by all levels of government and by non-governmental activities; (2) prepare and keep up to date a comprehensive, coordinated joint plan for use and development of water and related land resources for all purposes; and (3) recommend annual priorities for future planning and action programs.

Plans are to provide for use of water and related land resources—rivers, coastal areas and lakes, estuaries, underground waters and flood plains, wetlands, beaches and shorelines, aquifers, critical watersheds—for outdoor recreation, preservation of scenic and natural values, protection of wildlife as well as water pollution control, flood control, water supply, navigation and other purposes.

The Commission's area of jurisdiction covers the six New England states except for the Lake Champlain and the Hudson River drainage areas, and also covers that portion of the Housatonic River basin in New York. Membership in the Commission is composed of representatives from the seven states, six interstate agencies, and eight Federal agencies. An appointee of the President is Chairman.

The Commission's efforts are designed to help solve immediate resource problems, as well as develop coordinated long-range programs. Environmental quality, economic development and efficient utilization of public funds are primary factors considered in planning.

The Commission's activities related to outdoor recreation include a proposed comprehensive study of rivers, estuaries, and related lands of Southeastern New England; a study of ways to protect and develop natural resource values of small private reservoirs and related lands; a study of ways to secure wise use of flood plains; a study of future electric power generating sites.

Authority: Water Resources Planning Act: App'd. July 22, 1965; P.L. 89–80 (79 Stat. 244–254); Executive Order 11371 of September 6, 1967 (32 F.R. 175).

Address

Chairman
New England River Basins Commission
55 Court Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

Office of Economic Opportunity

The Office of Economic Opportunity is responsible for a variety of programs designed to help eliminate poverty in the United States. Some programs, such as the Neighborhood Youth Corps and Work Experience programs, are carried out by other Federal agencies. The Office of Economic Opportunity directly administers the Job Corps, the Community Action Program and Volunteers in Service to America, the "domestic peace corps" program.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Community Action Program Grants.	Grant	II	90
Job Corps Conservation Centers	Training	VIII	166

Agency Address

Director
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D.C. 20506

Contacts

Regional Director, Office of Economic Opportunity: New York, N.Y. 10036; Chicago, Ill. 60605; Kansas City, Mo. 64106; Atlanta, Ga. 30308; Austin, Tex. 78701; San Francisco, Calif. 94102.

Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission

The Commission is composed of five members representing the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming who formally requested the Commission, representatives of Federal departments with definite responsibilities in water and related land use planning, and a member representing the United States-Canadian Columbia River Treaty.

The primary function of the Commission is to prepare and keep up to date a comprehensive river basin plan, including provisions for outdoor recreation, fisheries and wildlife resources. The plan is to be transmitted to the President and to the Congress. The Commission also prepares long range schedules of data collection, investigations, planning and construction of projects.

The Commission's area of responsibility may be described generally as all of the State of Washington, most of Idaho, Oregon, and the Columbia River drainage areas of Montana and Wyoming. It is served by a small professional staff supplemented by committees of technically trained personnel in all resources disciplines including recreation, fisheries and wildlife and by the assignment of loaned specialists in many different fields.

Authority: Water Resources Planning Act; App'd. July 22, 1965; P.L. 89–80 (79 Stat. 244–254); Executive Order 11331 of March 6, 1967 (32 F.R. 46).

Address

Chairman
Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission
110 East 13th Street
Vancouver, Wash. 98660

President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports

The President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports is composed of the Vice President, who is the Chairman; the Attorney General; the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Health, Education and Welfare, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, Labor and State; the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity and the President's Consultant on Physical Fitness and Sports. The Council's executive staff is headed by the Consultant to the President on Physical Fitness and Sports. The staff reports and makes recommendations directly to the White House as well as to the Council. Operations of the Council are financed by appropriations to the Council within the budget of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The Council's functions are to coordinate, stimulate, and improve physical fitness functions of Federal agencies and to enlist support and assistance of citizens, civic groups, professional associations, private enterprise, voluntary organizations, and other groups in the effort to improve the physical fitness of all Americans. The Council is also responsible for promoting broadened opportunity for more Americans of all ages to participate in an expanded range of sports activity. In fulfilling this new responsibility, assigned in March 1968, the Council works with public agencies and with private groups at all levels to bring about expanded sports programming and more extensive use of public and private sports facilities, as well as promoting the development of new sports programs and facilities.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Physical Fitness and Sports Assistance.	Technical Assistance.	IV	130
Physical Fitness Information.....	Information	VII	159
Physical Fitness Research.....	Research	IX	186

Authority: Presidential Executive Order 11398 of March 4, 1968.

Address

Administrator
President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports
Washington, D.C. 20201

In carrying out these functions, the Council prepares and publishes recommendations for schools, colleges, recreation departments, youth organizations and other official agencies and nonpublic groups. It conducts clinics, demonstrations, conferences and other types of informational and motivational meetings. The Council produces films and other audio-visual aids, stimulates research, and disseminates research findings. It also works with the Advertising Council, Inc., in a public service campaign to strengthen the physical fitness of Americans and to make sports participation possible for more of them.

President's Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty

(*See: Environmental Quality Council and Committee, page 44*)

President's Council on Youth Opportunity

The President's Council on Youth Opportunity is a cabinet-level agency composed of the Vice President, acting as Chairman, and the heads of 10 Federal departments and agencies. The Council is responsible for assuring effective program planning for youth programs of the Federal Government, strengthening the coordination of youth programs and activities of Federal departments and agencies, evaluating the overall effectiveness of Federal youth opportunity programs, and encouraging State, local, non-profit and other private organizations to participate fully in efforts to enhance opportunity for youth. These efforts include summer youth programs utilizing existing camping and recreational resources in Federal, State, and local parks, forest and recreation areas for purposes of developing constructive outdoor opportunities that benefit the disadvantaged urban and rural youth by using such facilities.

Authority: Executive Order 11330 of March 9, 1967 (32 F.R. 46).

Address

The President's Council on Youth Opportunity
801 19th Street NW.
Washington, D.C. 20506

The Council serves State, local and private agencies and organizations as an information clearinghouse on youth. This function includes collection of information, preparation of audio-visual and printed materials, and visits to assist local officials in effective youth program planning. The Council also coordinates nationwide campaigns in such areas as summer jobs, camping and Stay-in-School.

Property Management and Disposal Service

The Property Management and Disposal Service of the General Services Administration is responsible for development of government policies and regulations for maximum utilization of excess personal and real property by executive agencies and for transferring excess property among Federal agencies and authorized organizations. This agency directs and coordinates the disposal of surplus property.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Federal Real Property Grants	Grant	II	96
Federal Surplus Real Property Sales	Miscellaneous	X	200

Agency Address

Commissioner
Property Management and Disposal Service
General Services Administration
Washington, D.C. 20405

Contacts

Regional Director, Property Management and Disposal Service, General Services Administration: New York, N.Y. 10007; Boston, Mass. 02109; Atlanta, Ga. 30309; Chicago, Ill. 60604; Fort Worth, Tex. 76102; San Francisco, Calif. 94103; Washington, D.C. 20407; Kansas City, Mo. 64131; Denver, Colo. 80225; Auburn, Wash. 98002.

Public Advisory Committee on Soil and Water Conservation

The Public Advisory Committee on Soil and Water Conservation advises the Secretary of Agriculture on policies and practices relating to the soil and water conservation programs of Department of Agriculture agencies. The 18-member Committee, composed of private individuals, includes conservation interests ranging from farmers and ranchers and representatives of rural groups to State government officials. Members are appointed for 2-year terms. The Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Rural Development and Conservation serves as chairman.

Recreation is considered as an inherent and compatible part of the many soil and water conservation programs reviewed.

Some Public Advisory Committee recommendations specifically concern recreation; for instance, the Committee recommended that the Secretary assign specific responsibility to agencies in the Department of Agriculture for measuring outdoor recreation demand in rural areas.

Authority: Act of August 3, 1956; P.L. 84–963 (70 Stat. 989).

Address

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Rural Development and Conservation
Chairman
Public Advisory Committee on Soil and Water Conservation
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

Public Buildings Service

The Public Buildings Service of the General Services Administration is responsible for the design, construction, management, maintenance, operation, alteration, remodeling, preservation, improvement and control of buildings which are federally owned and leased for government activities.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Federal Building Design and Beautification.	Miscellaneous---	X	200

Agency Address

Commissioner
Public Buildings Service
General Services Administration
Washington, D.C. 20405

Contacts

Regional Director, Public Buildings Service, General Services Administration: New York, N.Y. 10007; Boston, Mass. 02109; Atlanta, Ga. 30309; Chicago, Ill. 60604; Fort Worth, Tex. 76102; San Francisco, Calif. 94103; Kansas City, Mo. 64131; Denver, Colo. 80225; Auburn, Wash. 98002.

Public Land Law Review Commission

The Public Land Law Review Commission is a joint Congressional-Presidential organization composed of 19 members; 6 Senators; 6 Representatives; 6 private individuals appointed by the President; and 1 person, elected by the other 18, who serves as chairman. The Commission has a staff which conducts and supervises study work.

An Advisory Council to the Public Land Law Review Commission is composed of 25 members appointed by the Commission, and 8 Federal liaison officers representing interested Federal departments and independent agencies. Heads of Federal departments and agencies responsible for retention, management, or disposal of public lands appoint the Federal members of the Advisory Council. The 25 members appointed by the Commission are the other members from citizen's groups interested in public land problems. In addition, the Governor of each State has appointed a representative to serve as liaison representative to the Commission.

The Public Land Law Review Commission reviews Federal laws, policies, and practices with respect to the retention, management, and disposition of the surface and subsurface resources on the more than 740 million acres of public lands. The objective is to determine whether revisions of the laws, policies and practices are necessary and, if so, to what extent. Various uses of the public lands are being considered in the review. Among these uses are outdoor recreation, including hunting and fishing, timber and forage production, minerals, water, agriculture and others.

Authority: Public Land Law Review Commission Act; App'd. September 19, 1964; P.L. 88–606 (78 Stat. 982), as amended by Act of December 18, 1967; P.L. 90–213 (81 Stat. 660).

Address

Staff Director
Public Land Law Review Commission
Washington, D.C. 20006

Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission

The Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission consists of six members, three each from the United States and Canada. The United States members are appointed by the Governor of Maine.

The functions of this joint Commission are:

(1) To accept title from the Hammer family to the former Franklin D. Roosevelt "summer" estate on Campobello Island, New Brunswick, Canada;

(2) To restore the 34-room home and grounds to the condition in which it was occupied by the Roosevelts;

(3) To administer as a memorial the "Roosevelt Campobello International Park" comprising the estate and such other lands as may be acquired.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Roosevelt Campobello International Park.	Resource Management.	I	81

Address

Executive Secretary
Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission
Eastport, Maine 04631.

Costs associated with the programs are shared equally by the two governments. The National Park Service, Department of the Interior, performs the United States' share of on-the-ground management and operational work for the Commission.

Small Business Administration

The Small Business Administration was created by Congress to advise and assist the Nation's small businesses. It assists most types of small firms to obtain financing, overcome the effects of disasters, sell to or buy from the Federal Government, strengthen their management and production capabilities, and generally grow and prosper. About 95 percent of all business is classified as small business.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Business Management Publications.	Information	VII	155
Economic Opportunity Loans	Credit	III	116
Local Development Company Loans.	Credit	III	118
Service Corps of Retired Executives.	Technical Assistance.	IV	132
Small Business Administration Management Courses and Conferences.	Training	VIII	169
Small Business Contract Research.	Research	IX	188
Small Business Intra-industry Management Assistance.	Technical Assistance.	IV	132
Small Business Investment Company Loans.	Credit	III	122
Small Business Loans	Credit	III	123
Small Business Management Counseling.	Training	VIII	169
Small Business Management Research Grant.	Research	IX	189
Small Business Owners Work-Shops, Prospective.	Training	VIII	170
Small Business Technical Assistance.	Technical Assistance.	IV	133

Agency Address

Administrator
Small Business Administration
Washington, D.C. 20416

Contacts

Area Administrator, Small Business Administration: Boston, Mass. 02210; New York, N.Y. 10006; Philadelphia, Pa. 19107; Atlanta, Ga. 30303; Chicago, Ill. 60604; Dallas, Tex. 75202; Denver, Colo. 80202; San Francisco, Calif. 94102.

Smithsonian Institution

The Smithsonian Institution engages in a wide range of activities including basic research in art, science, history, and technology; care and maintenance of the National Collections; and public education services. Six major museum and art gallery buildings, located on either side of the Mall in Washington, D.C., are open to the public at no charge. These buildings contain extensive permanent and special exhibits of scientific, cultural, and historic interest, in addition to housing research facilities and many of the approximately 60 million items on display and in the reference collections. The exhibits are visited by over 14 million persons annually, many of whom are school children and visitors from throughout the Nation.

For the past several years, the Smithsonian has broadened its traditional exhibits program to include performances and other public activities outdoors on the Mall. During the summer months, a carrousel and a puppet theater are available for visitors. Several special events are also scheduled each year. The annual Festival of American Folklife on the Mall displays various facets of American cultural heritage. Many of the best remaining craftsmen, musicians, singers, and dancers from all over the country participate in this festival and present traditional arts and skills. Other presentations such as the Smithsonian Tower Musicians and the planned College Drama Festival round out Smithsonian activities for the education and recreation of the visiting public.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
National Zoological Park	Miscellaneous	X	202

Address

Secretary
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C. 20560

Souris-Red-Rainy River Basins Commission

The Souris-Red-Rainy Basins Commission is a Federal-State entity charged with planning for the development of the water and related land resources of the three-basin region. Membership includes representatives of the States of Minnesota, North and South Dakota and the following Federal Departments: Agriculture, Army (Corps of Engineers), Commerce, Health, Education and Welfare, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, Transportation and the Federal Power Commission.

The Souris-Red-Rainy River Basins Commission is charged with preparing and maintaining a comprehensive river basins plan which includes recreation and fish and wildlife resources. Following its completion, the River Basins Plan will be transmitted to the Water Resources Council and then to the President and the Congress.

The Commission conducts investigations on water resources and uses within the area of its jurisdiction, including the relationship of water to other resources. As part of this investigation, the Commission is conducting an inventory and analysis of the regions, current outdoor recreation facilities, its recreation potentials, and future development requirements. The results of this study will assist the Commission in its preparation of a comprehensive framework plan for the development of the region's water and related land resources.

Authority: Water Resources Planning Act; App'd July 22, 1965; P. L. 89–80 (79 Stat. 244–254); Executive Order 11359 of June 20, 1967 (32 F.R. 120).

Address

Chairman
Souris-Red-Rainy River Basins Commission
Holiday Mall, Professional Center, Suite #6
Moorehead, Minn. 56560

Tennessee Valley Authority

The Tennessee Valley Authority encourages and aids the unified development and conservation of natural resources in the Tennessee Valley region—a 41,000 square mile area covering parts of seven States. Its various activities include the management of the 32 dams and reservoirs harnessing the Tennessee River system. It provides flood control, a deep draft navigation channel, electric power, and 600,000 surface acres of water area usable for recreation.

The Tennessee Valley Authority operates Land Between the Lakes, a national demonstration in outdoor recreation and conservation education. It also operates a national research center for the development of chemical fertilizers and their use in agriculture and a forestry program to protect the Tennessee River watershed and improve the economic yield of the region's woodlands.

The Tennessee Valley Authority is a corporate agency of the Federal Government with some of the operational characteristics of a private corporation. A three-member Board of Directors, appointed by the President, makes policy, program and administrative decisions. The power system is self-supporting and self-liquidating. Sales of fertilizer for educational and demonstration purposes help pay for experimental chemical fertilizer development.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Fish and Game Studies and Demonstrations in the Tennessee Valley.	Research	IX	176
Land Between the Lakes	Resource Management.	I	69
Land Sales, Tennessee Valley Authority.	Miscellaneous	X	202
Recreation Research, Tennessee Valley Authority.	Research	IX	187
Strip Mined Area Restoration	Research	IX	190
Tennessee Valley Authority Conservation Education.	Information	VII	160
Tennessee Valley Authority Lands Transfer and Conveyance.	Grant	II	111
Tennessee Valley Authority Recreation Resources.	Resource Management.	I	82
Tennessee Valley Authority Technical Assistance.	Technical Assistance.	IV	135
Visitor Information Services	Information	VII	161
Visitor Interpretive Centers	Information	VII	162

Address

General Manager
Tennessee Valley Authority
Knoxville, Tenn. 37902

Federal appropriations are the source of funds for the recreation program and for agricultural and forestry activities, as well as for operation of the flood control and navigation systems.

Veterans Administration

The Veterans Administration administers laws authorizing benefits for former members of the armed forces and for the dependents and other beneficiaries of deceased former members. Benefits include direct and indirect financial assistance for home, farm, and business loans, various types of compensation for death or disability, vocational rehabilitation, and education and training. At many Veterans Administration hospitals, domiciliaries, and restoration centers the Veterans Administration has extensive recreation areas and facilities.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
Veterans Loan Guarantees	Credit	III	123

Agency Address

Administrator of Veterans Affairs
Veterans Administration
Washington, D.C. 20420

Contacts

There is a Veterans Administration Regional Office in each State. A list can be obtained from the organization's headquarters.

Water Pollution Control Advisory Board

The Water Pollution Control Advisory Board advises, consults with, and makes recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior on policy matters relating to the activities and functions of the Secretary of the Interior or his designee, who shall be chairman, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and nine members appointed by the President, none of whom shall be Federal officers or employees. The appointed members are selected from among representatives of various State, interstate, and from public or private interests concerned with water pollution control.

The Board has an interest in outdoor recreation through its concern with improvement and enhancement for all legitimate uses, including recreational water uses.

Authority: Act of July 9, 1956; P.L. 84–660 (70 Stat. 503; 33 U.S.C. 466f) as amended.

Address

Executive Secretary
Water Pollution Control Advisory Board
Washington, D.C. 20203

Water Resources Council

The Water Resources Council is the Federal coordinating body for water resources and for comprehensive water and related land resources planning. It is composed of the Secretaries of the Interior; Agriculture; Army; Health, Education, and Welfare; Transportation; and the Chairman of the Federal Power Commission. Associate members are the Secretaries of Commerce and Housing and Urban Development. The Attorney General and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget are observers. The chairman of the Council is designated by the President. A full-time staff serves the Council.

The Water Resources Council advises on national water needs, coordinates the activities of Federal water resource agencies, makes Federal policy and program recommendations to the President, and reviews the relationship of regional or river basin plans to national requirements. It recommends to the President the establishment of Federal-State river basin commissions (see page 152), and reviews river basin plans prepared by such commissions. The Council also administers a program of financial aid to the States for comprehensive river basin planning.

Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

	Type	Part B Chapter	Page
River Basin Planning Grants	Grant	II	108
River Basin Planning	Coordination	VI	152

Address

Executive Director
Water Resources Council
Washington, D.C. 20005

Wildlife Advisory Board, Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture's Wildlife Advisory Board advises and counsels the Department on policies and functions of the Cropland Adjustment Program (see p. 93) related to conservation, recreation, and improvement of wildlife habitat.

The Board consists of 12 members from wildlife and farm organizations, State game and fish agencies, and the general public. Members are appointed by the Secretary for 2-year terms and serve without conpensation.

Authority: Food and Agriculture Act of 1965; Approved November 3, 1965; P.L. 89–321 (79 Stat. 1187). Also, Secretary of Agriclture's Memorandum No. 1594 dated January 13, 1966.

Address

Chairman
Wildlife Advisory Board
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

Federal Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation

Part B

This section contains 10 chapters, each covering a different kind of recreation activity of the Federal Government. They are:

I. Resource Management Programs
II. Grant Programs (exclusive of research)
III. Credit Programs
IV. Technical Assistance Programs
V. Regulatory Programs
VI. Coordination Programs
VII. Information and Education Programs
VIII. Training Programs
IX. Research and Administrative Studies Programs
X. Miscellaneous Programs

The following information is shown for each program:

The program title; the name of the agency or agencies which administer the program; a description of the program, its objectives, recipients of the service or assistance and other essential information; and the legislative and major administrative authorities for the program.

Over 770 million acres of land in he United States are in Federal ownership. A vital part of the outdoor heritage of all Americans rests on the varied opportunities for use of these lands. While not all lands are suitable for outdoor recreation use, most have recreation potential. Much of this potential is untapped. The programs listed in this chapter concern the outdoor recreation activities, including natural beauty, fish and wildlife and others, which are carried on by Federal agencies which administer federally owned land and resources.

Chapter I

Resource Management Programs

Atomic Energy Commission Lands

Agency:
Atomic Energy Commission

The Atomic Energy Commission administers over 2.1 million acres of Federal lands. In most instances, use is restricted because it is inconsistent with the program purposes or is prohibited for security or health and safety reasons. Exceptions involve areas serving health, recreation and welfare needs of personnel employed by the Commission as well as the general public. Field office managers determine which areas shall be used for such purposes.

At Richland, Wash., the Fish and Wildlife Service has a permit to cultivate feed grain crops for waterfowl on 5,000 acres extending about 7 miles along the Columbia River.

A large portion of the Atomic Energy Commission's 201,000 acres in South Carolina is opened for deer hunts from time to time under arrangements with the South Carolina Wildlife Resources Department under regulations designed to utilize and reduce the deer herd.

The Commission's Idaho Operations Office has authorized access through the National Reactor Testing Station near Idaho Falls to hunting areas from time to time during the hunting season. The Office also has cooperated with the Idaho State Fish and Game Commission on certain wildlife management activities. For example, sage hen drumming grounds have been established and measures to protect small herds of antelope have been enforced at the Reactor Station.

At other installations, sites are made available to local clubs for rifle and small arms firing ranges and for bird-dog field trails.

Authority: Atomic Energy Act of 1946; App'd. August 1, 1946; P.L. 79–585 (60 Stat. 755) as amended by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954; App'd. August 30, 1954; P.L. 83–703 (68 Stat. 919; 42 U.S.C. 1800).

Beach Erosion Control

Agency:
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers furnishes Federal assistance for beach erosion control projects on areas owned by States, municipalities, and other political subdivisions. A project may also protect privately owned shores if public benefits accrue as a result of the project.

The Corps participates and cooperates with local interests in planning, design, financing, and construction of measures necessary to improve or correct beach conditions.

The purpose of this program is to restore and protect the shores of the United States, its territories, and possessions against erosion by waves and currents. The Corps makes investigations and determines methods to preserve the shoreline areas for healthful recreation uses by the public.

Federal participation in projects on State, county, and other publicly owned shore parks and conservation areas can be up to 70 percent of the total cost exclusive of land costs, when such areas: (1) Include zones which exclude permanent residence; (2) include recreational beaches; (3) satisfy "adequate criteria for conservation and development of the natural resources of the environment;" (4) extend landward far enough to include, where appropriate, dunes, bluffs or other natural features to protect the uplands; and (5) provide for appropriate public use.

The Federal contribution to the costs of projects on other non-Federal publicly owned shores is limited to a maximum of 50 percent of the total costs. Costs for restoration and protection of federally owned shores are borne by the Federal Government. Construction is normally carried out by the Corps after payment of the non-Federal share of the costs.

A recent innovation of channel and harbor projects is the assistance given to cooperators in converting rock jetties to fishing piers. Projects involve construction of asphalt walkways capping rock jetties together with numerous short fingerwalks extending at right angles. The Federal Government finances 50 percent of such project costs.

Authority: River and Harbor Act of 1962—Title I, Sec. 103; App'd. October 23, 1962; P.L. 87-874 (76 Stat. 1178).

Federal Lands Administered by Bureau of Indian Affairs

Agency:
Bureau of Indian Affairs

The Bureau of Indian Affairs administers nearly 947,000 acres in 22 of the contiguous States and over 4 million acres in Alaska.

Some of the land in the 22 contiguous States is part of the public domain, located adjacent to Indian reservations. A major portion of the total was purchased in the 1930's under the Bankhead-Jones Act (Act of July 22, 1937; 50 Stat. 522) to retire marginal farmland. These are intermingled with Indian lands.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs manages the Federal lands chiefly for their social and economic values to Indian tribes. Recreation development has been limited. Principal recreation uses are for big game and bird hunting and fishing. Recreation management and use of these lands are authorized through issuance of permits to the tribes.

The Federal lands in Alaska administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs are set aside for use by the indigenous Eskimos and Aleuts, and by Indians who migrated from Canada and the other States. The lands are important for their fish and wildlife resources. These furnish the people a major share of their subsistence. Moose, seal, reindeer, wildfowl, and some walrus are the chief resources involved.

These same fish and wildlife resources attract the attention of sportsmen, although recreation facilities are lacking. Polar bear hunting by airplane and walrus hunting for ivory tusk specimens are but two of the activities drawing more hunters yearly.

Authority: Executive Order No. 7868, April 5, 1938 (3 F.R. 767); No. 7975, September 16, 1938 (3 F.R. 2252); No. 8472, July 8, 1940 (5 F.R. 2520); and No. 8473, July 8, 1940 (5 F.R. 2520).

Highway Transportation Systems on Federal Lands

Agency:
Bureau of Public Roads

The Bureau of Public Roads carries out, to various degrees, transportation system planning and development of Federal lands under the administration of other Federal agencies. It designs and constructs all primary roads in and adjacent to National Forests.

Funds for forest highway construction including "recreation ways," are provided by Congress directly to the Bureau of Public Roads. Specific projects are selected jointly by the Bureau of Public Roads, the Forest Service, and the States concerned.

Construction of National parkways and roads in National Parks is financed with funds appropriated by Congress to the National Park Service. The Bureau of Public Roads assists the National Park Service in developing transportation system improvement programs, and handles the design and construction of major projects.

In all of these programs, recreation and beauty of the environment are key and controlling considerations.

The Bureau of Public Roads aids the Bureau of Indian Affairs in planning highway systems on Indian Trust Lands. In this capacity, it selects locations; approves plans, specifications and estimates; concurs in the awarding of construction contracts and provides general supervision of construction projects.

The Bureau of Public Roads also reviews plans formulated by the Bureau of Land Management for Public Lands development roads and trails. It also plans and constructs roads on the Oregon and California lands of the Bureau of Land Management, using that agency's funds.

Authority: Highway Code Act of 1958, App'd. August 27, 1958; P.L. 85–767 (72 Stat. 885, as amended 23 U.S.C. 201–211).

Land Between the Lakes

Agency:
Tennessee Valley Authority

Land Between the Lakes in western Kentucky and Tennessee is located on a 170,000-acre wooded isthmus, 40 miles long and 7 miles wide. It is situated between the Tennessee Valley Authority's Kentucky Lake on the Tennessee River and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Lake Barkley on the Cumberland River.

The TVA is acquiring the 170,000 acres and operating Land Between the Lakes as a national demonstration to show how a large area's resources can provide many types of outdoor recreation and conservation education and at the same time stimulate the economy of adjacent regions.

Land Between the Lakes facilities supply opportunity for a wide variety of individual, family and group recreation activities including camping, hunting, fishing, swimming, boating, hiking, bird-watching, and other types of wildlife observation.

TVA has further improved the waterbased wildlife and recreation resources of the area by building dams across inlets of Lake Barkley. These dams create lakes ranging in size from 190 to 370 surface acres. These subimpoundments maintain stable water levels independent of the main lake.

A central feature of Land Between the Lakes is the Conservation Education Center, a 5,000-acre outdoor classroom and laboratory area with separate developments to accommodate youth and adult groups. The Youth Station is in advanced planning stages.

Authority: Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933; App'd. May 18, 1933; P.L. 73–17 (48 Stat. 58, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 831). Executive Order No. 6161 of June 8, 1933.

Military Reservation Natural Resource Management

Agency:
Department of Defense (Army, Navy, Air Force, and other Defense agencies)

Military installations and facilities in the United States contain nearly 26 million acres of land and water. On much of this land, the military mission does not exclude other uses. Accordingly, the Secretary of Defense encourages and promotes conservation development and management of the natural resources on these areas. This program provides for outdoor recreation, natural beauty, fish and wildlife, and forestry.

Approximately half of all Federal military lands provide fishing, hunting, and other recreation in addition to fulfilling the primary mission of the Department—241 of the 459 installations participate. Some installations are closed or restricted for military security, safety, and other reasons. Most reservations are fenced and access controlled.

The commander of each Defense installation holds delegated authority to conduct natural resources programs to protect, conserve and manage the soil, watersheds, natural landscapes, forest, fish and wildlife and the other resources. On some installations, campgrounds, picnic areas, trails, marinas, hunting and fishing sites and other outdoor recreation facilities are operated and opened to public use. This is limited when necessary. Pistol and rifle facilities at many installations are made available for public use by organized groups.

Each installation participating in the program develops an integrated conservation plan. This sets forth natural resource development and management data, especially on fish, wildlife, and recreation, and necessary restrictions on public use. The plan also incorporates cooperative arrangements for technical assistance from Federal and State resource agencies. An "Installation Conservation Committee" oversees the planning and application of the natural resource activities.

In a few instances, Defense lands are made available to local government or quasi-government agencies. The Defense agencies on occasion assign responsibility for recreation management by permit, license or lease, using the authorities and procedures followed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

To stimulate natural resource and natural beauty activities, the Secretary of Defense annually presents a "Conservation Award" to the installations that conduct the most outstanding programs.

Authority: Act of February 28, 1958—Sec. 4; P.L. 85–337 (72 Stat. 29; U.S.C. 159).

Act of September 15, 1960; P.L. 86–797 (74 Stat. 1052; U.S.C.).

Department of Defense Directives:
No. 4170.6 and .8 of June 21, 1965
No. 5000.13 of June 21, 1965
No. 5500.5 of May 24, 1965
No. 4170.7 of June 21, 1965

Multiple-Purpose Water Resource Development

Agency:
Army Corps of Engineers

The reservoirs as well as the inland and intracoastal navigation projects created by the water resource development work of the Corps of Engineers provide vast expanses of water and miles of shoreline with an enormous potential for outdoor recreational pursuits. Traditionally, the projects embrace works chiefly for navigation and flood control. However, broadened legislative authority allows full consideration to be given to multiple-purpose developments encompassing recreation, fish and wildlife conservation, hydroelectric power, water supply, pollution abatement, low flow augmentation, and preservation and enhancement of natural beauty.

The Corps of Engineers operates 350 reservoirs in 44 States. These cover 8 million acres and have 28,000 miles of shoreline. Public use of these reservoirs and their shorelines for fishing, boating, camping, hunting, picnicking, and a multitude of other recreation activities has skyrocketed in the past two decades. Reservoir recreation attendance in 1968 was over 225 million, or about one visit per capita for the entire population of the Nation. The Corps of Engineers provides facilities and services to meet public demand both directly and through lease arrangements.

RECREATION FACILITIES ON WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT LANDS

Facilities	Corps	Other	Total
Reservoir access points	1,902	1,121	3,023
Public launching lanes	3,255	1,101	4,356
Picnic areas	1,677	972	2,649
Swimming beaches	446	206	652
Bath-change houses	105	167	272
Tent and trailer spaces	23,470	18,704	42,174
Guest establishments		249	249
Rental units	.....	.....	.....
Organized camps		302	302

The Army Corps of Engineers develops all visitor facilities required in the vicinity of the dams which it builds. Construction of these is budgeted as one of the sevaral major capital costs of the project. Facilities may include visitor interpretation centers, parking areas, overlooks, and public health and safety facilities.

The Corps of Engineers provides basic shoreline facilities of its water resource projects for (1) picnicking, (2) camping, (3) boat launching, (4) swimming and boating, (5) fishing, (6) information and guidance, (7) observation and sightseeing, and (8) public health, public safety, and preservation and development of recreation and biological resources.

The Corps of Engineers encourages State and local governments to construct and maintain needed additional recreational facilities. The agency issues long-term rent-free leases to other Federal, State, and local agencies to develop public park and recreation areas and furnish needed services. These are for terms of up to 50 years. Leases are also issued at nominal rates for periods of up to 25 years to quasi-public and nonprofit organizations such as Boy Scouts, church organizations and the YMCA.

When needed specialized facilities and services are not furnished by a State or local agency, the Army Corps of Engineers provides them through commercial concessionaires. Typical operations include marinas, restaurants, motels, cabins, and mechanical boat-launching facilities. Concession sites available for leasing are widely advertised. A prospectus shows the minimum facilities and services that will be required of the lessee. Concessionaires ordinarily pay a flat rental fee plus a percentage of gross profits for leases with a term of up to 30 years. Their construction plans must be approved by the Corps of Engineers.

When available, leases of land at water resource development projects are granted to private recreation organizations, associations and individuals; in that order. The leases are for fixed rental charges based on fair market rental value.

	Number	Acres
State and local governmental park and recreation agencies	486	316,626
Quasi-public recreation agencies	290	26,773
Private recreation agencies and individuals	2,499	3,732
Concessionaires	639	9,679
State and Federal fish and wildlife agencies	173	1,608,620
Total	4,087	1,965,430

Since 1962, the Corps of Engineers and the Department of the Interior (Bureau of Reclamation) have followed a policy of acquiring lands at reservoirs for long-range recreation and fish and wildlife purposes. They purchase land for (1) the structure, (2) the area below maximum flow, (3) public access to the area, and (4) full fish and wildlife potential for recreation at each area. For this last objective, the Corps acquires lands in accordance with a plan embodied in the document authorizing the project.

Authority: Flood Control Act of 1944, Sec. 4; approved December 22, 1944; P.L. 78–534 (58 Stat. 887; 16 U.S.C. 460) as amended by the Flood Control Act of 1946, Sec. 4; approved July 24, 1946; P.L. 79–526 (60 Stat. 641) and by the Flood Control Act of 1954, Sec. 209; approved September 3, 1954; P.L. 83–780 (68 Stat. 1248) and as further amended by Flood Control Act of 1962, Sec. 207; approved October 22, 1962; P.L. 87–874 (76 Stat. 1195).

Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of March 10, 1934; P.L. 73–121 (48 Stat. 401) as amended by the Act of August 14, 1946; P.L. 79–732 (60 Stat. 1080) and as further amended by the Act of August 12, 1958; P.L. 85–624 (72 Stat. 563).

Federal Water Project Recreation Act; App'd. July 9, 1965; P.L. 89–72 (79 Stat. 213).

National Fish Hatchery System

Agency:
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

The National Fish Hatchery System, administered by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, is made up of 100 fish hatcheries covering 18,200 acres in 41 States.

NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY SYSTEM

	Number	Fiscal 1968 production in pounds
Trout	34	3,520,000
Warm-water	34	241,000
Combination (warm-water trout)	12	744,000
Salmon	5	494,000
Combination (salmon and trout)	6	962,000

The Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife operates the National Fish Hatchery System to produce the species, sizes, and number of fish required for the management of the Nation's inland and anadromous sport fishery resources. Rearing and stocking of hatchery-produced fish conserves and enhances the sport fishery resource. This helps sustain the growing public demand for quality sport fishing while protecting endangered species.

Over 30 different species of fish are produced and distributed by the Bureau to Federal, State, municipal and private areas. Salmon are distributed principally in the northwest where they help maintain runs in coastal waters. Trout are distributed principally to provide sport fishing in Federal and State-Federal cooperative areas. The warm-water species are distributed mainly for the initial stocking of reservoirs and for over 45,000 farm ponds. In the Great Lakes area, lake trout are being restocked to restore the resource depleted by the infestation of sea lampreys.

Recreation

National Fish Hatcheries have always attracted visitors. They provide opportunities for sightseeing, nature photography, interpretation and understanding of fish rearing, population behavior, habitats and conservation values. The volume of public visits to hatcheries have led to the development of facilities to accommodate other activities such as picnicking, fishing, and hunting.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES ON NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY SYSTEM LANDS

Picnic grounds:	
Number of sites	37
Acres	54
Family units	155
Campgrounds:	
Number of sites	2
Acres	8
Boat launching ramps	3
Swimming areas	1

Aquarium facilities are operated at 23 sites and a number of hatcheries feature interpretive displays. Other incidental recreation uses are allowed if they are compatible with the station's primary objectives.

There is no charge for visiting fish hatcheries. However, in accordance with the policy in the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (78 Stat. 897), modest entrance fees are charged at the Millen, Georgia and Garins Point, South Dakota aquariums.

Authority: The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act; App'd. March 10, 1934; P.L. 73–121 (48 Stat. 401, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 661–666c).

The Mitchell Act; App'd. May 11, 1938; P.L. 75–502 (52 Stat. 345, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 755–757).

The Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956; App'd. August 8, 1956; P.L. 84–1024 (70 Stat. 1119, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 742a–742j).

The Colorado River Storage Project Act; App'd. April 11, 1956; P.L. 84–485 (70 Stat. 110, as amended; 43 U.S.C. 620g).

Act of September 28, 1962; P.L. 87–714 (76 Stat. 653; 16 U.S.C. 460k–460k–4).

National Forest System

Agency:
Forest Service

The management, protection and development of the National Forest System and its resources is one of three different but related Forest Service programs (p. 7).

As of June 30, 1966, the National Forest System includes 154 National Forests, 19 National Grasslands, 14 purchase units, and a number of small land utilization projects and research areas located in 43 States and Puerto Rico. The 186.3 million acres of the National Forest System covers an area nearly the size of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Michigan, and Kentucky combined. Excluding the area in Alaska, 81 percent, or 143 million acres, lies west of the 100° meridian, where 18 percent of the Nation's population resides. Of the remaining 23 million acres, 7 million acres, or 30 percent, is in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, while 5 million acres, or 22 percent, is scattered along the Appalachian Mountains from West Virginia into Georgia.

The resources of the National Forest System are extremely diverse. Their characteristics include almost every significant type of vegetation, climate, topography, soil, geology and other natural features found in the United States and Puerto Rico.

The resources and lands of the National Forest System are protected and managed under a system of multiple use and sustained yield. The objectives of National Forest management were established by the Secretary of Agriculture in 1905 in a letter to Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot. The Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960, P.L. 86–517, gave these objectives legislative recognition. The Forest Service currently prepares and maintains a "multiple use" management plan for each area it administers. In essence, this plan coordinates the specific functional plans which are developed for recreation, wildlife, timber, watershed, fire protection, roads and trails, and other activities.

Recreation

The Forest Service advertises the National Forest System as "America's Playgrounds." It is this. The recreation opportunities for public use are virtually unlimited. Camping, picnicking, hunting, fishing, riding, touring, skiing, boating, gem collecting, mountain climbing and wilderness exploring are but a partial listing of the activities available. Visitors can do things, learn things, and become a part of the outdoor environment.

With few exceptions, such as wildlife refuges and during periods of extreme fire danger, the entire National Forest System is available for public use. A substantial portion of the recreation use, such as hunting and fishing, is not oriented to specific facilities or developed sites. Hiking and riding on the 73,000 miles of trails and 188,000 miles of roads in the system furnish cross-country travel and recreational driving opportunities.

Four National Recreation Areas in the United States are administered by the Forest Service. These are the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area in Utah, the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area in Virginia, the Shasta-Whiskeytown National Recreation Area in California, and the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area in West Virginia. In these areas all other resources are administered to protect or enhance the areas recreation values.

In addition to their many other values, National Forest Wildernesses and Primitive Areas accommodate much dispersed recreation use. This amounted to over 3 percent of the total National Forest recreation use in 1968 (5,056,500 visitor-days).

A system of Special Interest recreation areas has been established to be managed substantially in their natural condition. These are scenic, geological, archeological, and botanical areas and include 810,391 acres in 120 areas.

Admission and User Fees.—A system of admission and user fees for certain developed recreation areas provided at Federal expense was instituted in 1965 in the National Forest System. Aside from these charges there is no charge for public use of the National Forest System. Restrictions on recreation users are kept to a minimum, consistent with the health and safety of the users and the protection of the land.

Hunting and Fishing.—With few exceptions, all of the National Forest System is open to public hunting and fishing. These lands account for about one-third of the Nation's big game harvest and also provide substantial small game hunting. Fishing is provided by 83,000 miles of fishing streams and more than 2.2 million acres of lakes and reservoirs.

State fish and game laws apply on the National Forests. Under memorandum of understanding

with the States, cooperative programs of wildlife habitat development are carried out to increase hunting and fishing opportunities. New fishing lakes, stream improvements, water holes, waterfowl marsh development and wildlife food plantings, are examples of the habitat work being done.

In some States, hunters and fishermen must purchase a National Forest stamp to use National Forest lands. Proceeds from these State stamps are used in combination with Federally appropriated funds for habitat improvement as well as for hunter-fisherman facilities on National Forest lands under joint State-Forest Service plans.

Endangered Species.—A number of rare and endangered species of wildlife make their homes on the National Forests and Grasslands. Special management areas have been designated or other steps taken to help ensure their protection. The importance of all beneficial forms of nongame birds and mammals is also recognized in management plans for the benefit of the nonhunting public.

Special Use Permits.—Use of National Forest lands for specific purposes is authorized by special use permits if the proposed uses are consistent with overall management objectives. In general, all uses of a commercial nature and those granting exclusive occupance to individuals or organizations are authorized on a charge basis.

There are two types of special use permits (a) terminable permits, which may be revoked at the discretion of the Forest Service; and (b) term permits for a specified tenure up to 30 years; revocable only in accord with the terms of the permit. Term permits are usually granted for larger commercial and concessionaire uses. All permits reserve to the Forest Service the right to approve development and operating plans, including approval of public use charges as well as insuring that services and accommodations are adequate to meet public needs and safety.

Applicants for permits submit requests to the District Forest Ranger administering the area desired. For commercial enterprises such as ski resorts, marinas, and restaurants, the Forest Service usually invites bids from prospective concessionaires. All applicants are required to funish plans and specifications for development of facilities and operation of the area involved.

In 1968 there were almost 1,800 special use permits which authorized public service recreation facilities on National Forest lands.

Authority: Act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 34; 16 U.S.C. 551). Act of February 1, 1905; P.L. 58–34 (33 Stat. 628; 16 U.S.C. 472). Act of March 3, 1905; P.L. 58–138 (33 Stat. 873; 16 U.S.C. 559). Act of March 4, 1915; P.L. 63–293 (38 Stat 1101), as amended by Act of July 28, 1956; P.L. 84–829 (70 Stat. 708; 16 U.S.C. 497).

The Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act; App'd. June 12, 1960; P.L. 86–517 (74 Stat. 215; 16 U.S.C. 528–531).

National Park System

Agency
National Park Service

At its founding in 1916, the National Park Service was directed to "promote and regulate the use of . . . national parks (and) monuments . . . to conserve the scenery and the natural and historical objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

Other legislation authorizes acquisition and preservation of nationally significant historic and prehistoric sites, seashores, rivers and recreation areas.

By January 20, 1969, the National Park System had grown to include 272 separate areas in the 50 States.

THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

	Kind of area	Total acreage (Federal)
1	Historic Area	0
1	International Park	0
35	National Parks	14,212,077
13	National Historic Parks	34,712
84	National Monuments	9,859,052
11	National Military Parks	30,153
1	National Memorial Park	69,528
4	National Battlefield Parks	7,897
3	National Battlefield Sites	782
5	National Battlefields	2,742
38	National Historical Sites	7,990
9	National Historic Sites not federally owned or administered	2
21	National Memorials	5,491

	Kind of area	Total acreage (Federal)
10	National Cemeteries	220
2	National Lakeshores	1,861
1	National Scientific Reserve	0
7	National Seashores	232,207
5	National Parkways	129,877
13	National Recreation Areas	3,591,768
1	National Capital Parks (723 units in Washington, D.C.)	7,883
1	National Scenic Riverways	33,255
1	National Trail	17,000
4	Parks (other)	24,005
1	White House	18
	Total	28,268,522

The National Park Service classifies the components of the National Park System in three categories, each with somewhat differing policies and practices consistent with specific congressional authorization. These are natural, historic and recreational.

Natural Areas

The natural area category includes those National Parks and Monuments established to conserve scenery, natural objects, and wildlife. Management is directed toward these objectives. When necessary, indigenous plant and animal life is reestablished. In areas also having significant historical resources, management is patterned after that of the historical areas category. The National Park Service provides for all appropriate public outdoor recreation uses that can be accommodated without impairment of the natural values. Hunting is usually not permitted. Physical developments are limited to those necessary and appropriate and are provided only under careful safeguards to control the damage to park values. Location, design, and material, to the highest practicable degree, are kept consistent with the preservation of the natural environment.

Historical areas of the National Park System includes national historical parks, military parks, memorial parks, battlefields, battlefield parks, battlefield sites, historic sites, memorials and cemeteries, and those National Parks and National Monuments established primarily to preserve sites of prehistoric or historic importance. Management is directed toward maintaining and restoring the historical integrity of structures, sites, and objects significant in portraying their historical study. On some areas, selected outdoor recreation activities such as picnicking and hiking are allowed under strict control.

Recreational Areas

Recreational areas of the National Park System include national seashores, national lakeshores, national scenic riverways, national parkways and national recreation areas. Providing outdoor recreation opportunities is the primary management objective at these areas. Their natural resources may be used for other purposes if compatible with the recreational objective. Scenic, historic, scientific, scarce or disappearing resources within recreational areas also are managed with primary regard for the recreational objective. Facilities and developments are designed to enhance and promote the public recreation opportunities.

In general, resource use in areas of the National Park System is restricted to those which are nonconsumptive. Exceptions occur when specifically provided in authorizing legislation, when practiced prior to establishment of an area and when there is direct benefit to the area and its resources. In a few instances, certain long-standing practices are being phased out. Lumbering, mining, grazing, hunting, and commercial businesses usually are not allowed.

Growth of the System has been rapid over the past decade. Many new areas are located in the densely populated eastern United States and near large metropolitan areas. The objective of the National Park System management is to make the beauty of the land and the history of the Nation a richer and more meaningful part of the daily life of every American; to renew beauty where it has already been destroyed; and to seek out and protect the surviving landmarks of the Nation's heritage.

Recreation facilities which the National Park Service operates are listed below:

DEVELOPED RECREATION FACILITIES ON NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM AREAS

	National Park Service	Concessioner	Total
Access roads (miles)	6,538	.....	6,538
Picnic areas	663	.....	633
Public campgrounds	416	2	418
Camp sites and trailer spaces	26,934	347	[1]27,281
Trailer spaces with service connections		1,822	1,822
Guest establishments		140	140
Rooms		10,282	10,282
Restaurants		215	215
Gasoline-service stations		146	146

[1] Includes space for about 13,000 trailers.

To accommodate visitors, the National Park Service grants concession contracts and permits for lodges, motels, restaurants and gasoline service stations. Most facilities operated by concessioners are constructed and owned by them. Their franchise fee ordinarily consists of a flat charge for ground rent plus a percentage of gross revenues. Sites to be leased and the terms of pro-

posed contracts are widely advertised in newspapers and magazines. In some instances, the National Park Service furnishes detailed plans and specifications for the facilities to be installed. Rates and services are controlled by the National Park Service to protect the public.

Under cooperative agreement, the National Park Service provides outdoor recreation administration on several Federal areas under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation and the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, and other agencies. This involves development and management of recreation around certain of the water resource projects.

Authority: Act of June 8, 1906; P.L. 59–290 (34 Stat. 225) Act of April 30, 1926; P.L. 69–158 (44 Stat. 374). Act of August 21, 1935; P.L. 74–292 (49 Stat. 666). Act of June 23, 1936; P.L. 74–770 (49 Stat. 1894). Act of August 7, 1946; P.L. 79–633 (60 Stat. 885).

National Recreation Areas

Agencies:
Forest Service
National Park Service

National Recreation Areas being developed by Federal land and water management agencies provide needed outdoor recreation opportunities. These include National Seashores, National Lakeshores, and National Riverways in addition to specifically designated National Recreation Areas. National Recreation Areas are established under special acts of Congress. Agencies designated to manage the areas use existing authorities to provide outdoor recreation opportunities, conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values, other uses and benefits compatible with the purposes for which the area is established.

Areas proposed for National Recreation Area status must satisfy seven primary criteria. Such areas must:

(1) Contain not less than 20,000 acres of land and water surface except for riverways, narrow coastal strips, or areas where the total population within a 250-mile radius exceeds 30 million people.
(2) Be located and designed for high recreation carrying capacity in relation to type of recreation primarily to be served.
(3) Provide recreation opportunities that attract interstate and interregional patronage.
(4) Involve scale of investment, development, and operational responsibility sufficiently large to require either direct Federal involvement or substantial Federal participation.
(5) Be located within 250 miles of urban population centers and readily accessible.
(6) Recognize outdoor recreation as the dominant or primary management purpose of area.
(7) Be situated in an area where other programs, Federal and non-Federal, will not meet high priority recreation needs in the foreseeable future.

Upon request of the President, the Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty reviews specific National Recreation Area proposals, using studies made by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (p. 28). The Council recommends appropriate legislative action, modification, priority of establishment, and an agency or agencies to manage the proposed area. Joint Federal-State management arrangements can be recommended.

Following is a list of the National Recreation Area system and the legislative authority for the establishment.

National recreation area	Authority	Administering agency(s)
Assateague Island National Seashore, Maryland–Virginia.	Act of 9/21/65, P.L. 89–195, 79 Stat. 824.	National Park Service.
Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area, Wyoming–Montana.	Act of 10/15/66, P.L. 89–664, 80 Stat. 913.	National Park Service.
Cape Cod National Seashore, Massachusetts.	Act of 8/7/61, P.L. 87–126, 75 Stat. 284.	National Park Service.
Cape Hatteras National Seashore, North Carolina.	Act of 8/17/57, P.L. 85–311, 50 Stat. 669.	National Park Service.
Cape Lookout National Seashore, North Carolina.	Act of 3/10/66, P.L. 89–366, 80 Stat. 35.	National Park Service.
Delaware Water Gap, NRA, Pennsylvania–New Jersey.	Act of 9/1/65, P.L. 89–158, 79 Stat. 612.	National Park Service.
Fire Island National Seashore, New York.	Act of 9/11/64, P.L. 88–587, 78 Stat. 928.	National Park Service.
Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area, Utah–Wyoming.	Act of 10/1/68, P.L. 90–540, 82 Stat. 904.	Forest Service.
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Indiana.	Act of 11/5/66, P.L. 89–761, 80 Stat. 1309.	National Park Service.
Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Arizona–Utah.	Act of 10/8/64, P.L. 88–649, 78 Stat. 1039.	National Park Service.

National recreation area	Authority	Administering agency(s)
Mount Rogers National Recreation Area, Virginia.	Act of 5/31/66, P.L. 89–438, 80 Stat. 190.	Forest Service.
Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Missouri.	Act of 8/27/64, P.L. 88–492, 78 Stat. 608.	National Park Service.
Padre Island National Seashore, Texas.	Act of 9/28/62, P.L. 87–712, 76 Stat. 650.	National Park Service.
Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, Michigan.	Act of 10/15/66, P.L. 89–668, 80 Stat. 922.	National Park Service.
Point Reyes National Seashore, California.	Act of 9/13/62, P.L. 87–657, 76 Stat. 538; amended by Act of 10/15/66, P.L. 89–666, 80 Stat. 919.	National Park Service.
Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, West Virginia.	Act of 9/28/65, P.L. 89–207, 79 Stat. 843.	Forest Service.
Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, California.	Act of 11/8/65, P.L. 89– 336, 79 Stat. 1295.	Forest Service. National Park Service.

National Wilderness Preservation System

Agencies:
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Forest Service
National Park Service

The Wilderness Act of 1964 establishes a National Wilderness Preservation System of certain federally owned areas designated by Congress. For purposes of the Act a wilderness is "an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation . . . and which has at least 5,000 acres of land or is sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition . . ." The areas must be devoted to recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use.

When the Act became law, 54 National Forest areas, involving 8,969,849 acres, became the nucleus for the National Wilderness Preservation System. These included 18 Wilderness Areas, 35 Wild Areas, and the Boundary Waters Canoe Area.

The Secretary of Agriculture was also directed to review nearly 5,500,000 acres in 34 National Forest Primitive Areas and recommend to the President as to their suitability or nonsuitability for addition to the System. During the first 3 years, the reviews of 12 areas were completed and recommendations for 12 new wildernesses, totaling nearly 1,200,000 acres, were sent to the President. Eleven of these were forwarded to Congress and, in 1968 Congress enacted legislation establishing four new National Forest Wildernesses with 808,491 acres. A list of the remaining areas scheduled for review can be obtained from the Forest Service.

Less than 5,000 acres of land administered by Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife are now a part of the wilderness system. No land administered by the National Park Service is presently in the system. However, the Act directs the Secretary of the Interior to review the wilderness potential of the National Park System and the National Wildlife System and to report to the President.

The National Park Service has scheduled Wilderness suitability studies in 57 areas of the National Park System. These areas contain over 26 million gross acres in 22 States. A list of study parks and monuments is available from the National Park Service.

Before reporting to the President, the Secretaries must give public notice of any proposed action, including publication in the Federal Register; hold public hearings at a location convenient to the area affected, and advise the Governor, county governing body, and Federal departments and agencies concerned of the hearing and invite their comments.

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife has completed reviews on 30 potential wilderness areas within the National Wildlife Refuge System. Public Law 90–532, dated September 28, 1968, designated the first refuge wilderness within the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, New Jersey. A list of the areas studied during the first 3-year period, as required by the Wilderness Act, is available from the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Upon receiving the recommendations of the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture, the President may furnish Congress his recommendations. The Wilderness Act does not modify the statutory authority or purposes for which lands designated as Wildernesses were established and are being administered; it directs the administering agencies to manage wildernesses in a manner that will preserve them in an unimpaired condition for future use and enjoyment as wildernesses.

Prohibited Uses—With certain specific exceptions there are not to be any Wilderness commercial enterprises, permanent or temporary roads,

motor vehicles, motorized equipment, motorboats, landing or aircraft, structures, or installations.

Exceptions—Those prohibited items may be permitted as necessary to meet the minimum requirements for administering the area for wilderness purposes and in emergencies. Grazing is permitted where previously established, subject to reasonable regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture. Commercial services are authorized when necessary to realize purposes of the Act. Aircraft and motorboats may be permitted where previously allowed. Mining and mineral leasing laws remain applicable in National Forest Wildernesses until December 31, 1983, subject to reasonable regulations governing access prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. After 1983 the staking of new mining claims and mineral leasing activities are prohibited.

The Wilderness Act gives the President authority to authorize construction and maintenance of reservoirs, water conservation works, power projects, transmission lines and other facilities essential to the development and use of water resources within National Forest Wildernesses needed in the public interest.

Within these limits, rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior govern the administration, management, and public use of wildernesses under their respective jurisdiction.

Authority: The Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964; P.L. 88–577 (78 Stat. 890–96).

National Wildlife Refuge System

Agency:
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife as of July 1, 1968, administers 321 units of the National Wildlife Refuge System, containing some 26.8 million acres in 46 States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Over half of these acres are in Alaska.

Units in the National Wildlife Refuge System are administered for the perpetuation of wildlife and their habitat, with primary emphasis placed on migratory birds, rare and endangered wildlife and, in some cases, indigenous wildlife species.

In conjunction with the primary objective of wildlife conservation, the Bureau also provides increasing opportunities for wildlife oriented recreational activities on refuge lands for the American people.

Recreation

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife promotes recreation pursuits which are directly associated with wildlife in its natural habitat. Priority is given to recreation facilities and services which foster the enjoyment of fish and wildlife.

Recreational activities of this nature include outstanding opportunities for hunting, fishing, photography, wildlife observation, and many miles of vehicle tours and wildlife foot trails. Recreational uses indirectly associated with wildlife are accommodated on many refuges if the use does not damage habitat or disturb wildlife. Uses of this type include picnicking, swimming, and boating. Camping and water skiing are restricted on most Bureau lands.

The majority of public recreation sites and facilities on refuge lands are developed and maintained by the Bureau. However, when recreational use justifies a need for extensive facilities, the Bureau at times arranges for their construction, operation and maintenance by concessionaires or State conservation agencies, civic organizations, and private community interests. On a few refuges, concessionaires operate lodge-hotels and restaurants.

The federally owned organization camps are primarily located on refuges in the Mississippi River Valley. Nonprofit agencies and quasi-public organizations lease these sites for outdoor recreation uses compatible with the management plan of the refuge.

Some refuges consist of areas super-imposed on primary holdings of Federal agencies and while the Bureau has sole responsibility for management of the wildlife resources on all refuge areas, its responsibility for outdoor recreation ranges from full jurisdiction, on most of these areas to secondary involvement on others.

Fees

National Wildlife System lands are generally open to the public without charge. However, where the Bureau has made substantial investment in facilities for use by recreationists, entrance or user fees are charged in accordance with the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

Authority: Act of September 28, 1962; P.L. 87–714 (76 Stat. 653; 16 U.S.C 460k–460k–4).

Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act (Duck Stamp Act; App'd. March 16, 1934; P.L. 73–125 (48 Stat. 451, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 718–718h).

Migratory Bird Conservation Act; App'd February 18, 1929; P.L. 70–770 (45 Stat. 1222, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 715–715r).

Public Domain Lands Administration

Agency:
Bureau of Land Management

As of June 30, 1967, the Bureau of Land Management administered over 475 million acres of Federal land. Over 174 million acres are located in the 11 western States and 301 million are in Alaska. The Bureau of Land Management administers the mineral laws on nearly 300 million acres of Federal forest, military, and other lands.

Recreation

Today the Bureau of Land Management manages most of the public domain for multiple purpose resource development. The object is to achieve maximum diverse utilization of the public domain lands. Under the Classification and Multiple Use Act, the agency is classifying portions of the public domain for continued Federal ownership and multiple use management, including outdoor recreation and wilderness values.

Prior to passage of this Act, lands which the Bureau of Land Management classified for recreation use usually were turned over to other agencies for management. Nevertheless, a tremendous amount of recreational use occurred and continues to occur on the public domain. These lands provide many opportunities for fishing, hunting, camping, boating, swimming, hiking, water skiing, rock hunting, and sightseeing.

The Bureau of Land Management did not actively engage in developing outdoor recreational facilities on land under its jurisdiction until the late 1950's, when it began to build outdoor recreation accommodations. The Accelerated Public Works Program gave added impetus to these efforts in 1964. By June 30, 1968, the Bureau had developed 177 sites in the western States and Alaska. These include 1,004 family picnic units, 1,874 family camping units, 1,218 trailer spaces, as well as swimming beaches and boat-launching ramps. The agency has also leased land for the development of recreation opportunities to State and local recreation and wildlife agencies.

Management of fish and wildlife and their habitat on the public domain lands is primarily a cooperative undertaking. The Bureau manages the habitat, while State Fish and Game Departments regulate the fish and wildlife populations through State hunting and fishing laws. Most public domain land is open to hunting and fishing in accordance with these laws.

Leases

The Bureau of Land Management leases certain public domain lands for public outdoor recreation purposes under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act. Qualified applicants include State governments and their political subdivisions and bona fide nonprofit associations and corporations. Nonprofit organizations may lease lands for public or quasipublic purposes if they meet qualifications set by the Secretary of the Interior. Schools and universities, research institutions, hospitals, and charitable organizations may qualify, as may such groups as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, YMCA's, sportsmen's associations, civic groups, and others whose activities are designed to benefit their members or the general public. Leases are for such developments as parks, youth camps, winter sports areas, picnic areas, and county and municipal playgrounds. Less intensive recreation uses of land, such as hunting, fishing, sightseeing, hiking, or rock collecting, ordinarily are not the basis for a lease unless substantial financial investments in facilities are proposed, or unless the tract is needed to complete a program on adjoining lands. Land leases are for up to 25-year periods, and may be renewed upon review.

Leases of land to States and local governments are without acreage limitation and at a price fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, who takes into consideration the purpose for which the land is to be used. Public agencies and qualified nonprofit organizations may lease land for recreation and other public purposes for 25 cents an acre, payable in advance for 5-year periods, with a minimum annual rental of $10.

Under the Small Tracts Act, the Bureau of Land Management leases up to five acres to individuals, associations, corporations, nonprofit organizations and public agencies for recreation and other purposes. The rental equals the fair market rental value, with a minimum of $100 per tract per year for business sites and $25 a year for other sites.

Authority: Recreation and Public Purposes Act; App'd. June 14, 1926; P.L. 69–386 (44 Stat. 741; 43 U.S.C. 869) as amended by Act of June 4, 1954; P.L. 83–387 (68 Stat. 173).

The Taylor Grazing Act; App'd June 28, 1934; P.L. 73–482 (48 Stat. 1269; 43 U.S.C. 315–315n).

The Small Tracts Act; App'd June 1, 1938; P.L. 75–577 (52 Stat. 609, as amended; 43 U.S.C. 682 and 43 C.F.R. 257).

The Classification and Multiple Use Act; App'd. September 19, 1964; P.L. 88–607 (78 Stat. 986).

The Public Land Sale Act; App'd. September 19, 1964; P.L. 88–608 (78 Stat. 988).

Reclamation Projects Management

Agency:
Bureau of Reclamation

The water development projects of the Bureau of Reclamation bring recreational fish and wildlife benefits to the 17 western States in which the Bureau operates.

The 239 Bureau of Reclamation reservoirs and related project areas which have a history of recreation usage cover more than 4 million acres of land. Hoover Dam (Lake Mead, 175,750 water acres), Arizona-Nevada; Glen Canyon Dam (Lake Powell, 162,700 water acres), Arizona-Utah; and Grand Coulee Dam (Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake, 80,000 water acres), Washington, are the three largest areas.

Recreation

Recreation was, for a long time, an unplanned incidental byproduct at Bureau of Reclamation water projects. Until 1965, the agency lacked general authority to develop and operate recreation facilities at its projects. Within the past decade Congress has authorized development of basic recreation facilities on certain projects. Consequently, public use facilities at many of the older projects are inadequate.

Ordinarily, responsibility for recreation at Bureau reservoirs is turned over to another public body for administration and further development of facilities. Federal agencies get first call on such operations as follows:

(1) The Forest Service, when the impoundment is within a National Forest.
(2) The National Park Service for other reservoirs having national significance for recreation.
(3) The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife for reservoirs involving Federal fish and wildlife preserves.
(4) Other Federal agencies having legitimate interest in recreation or fish and wildlife management of the reservoir area.

Otherwise, the Bureau of Reclamation enters into management agreements with responsible State and local government agencies.

DISTRIBUTION OF RECREATIONAL MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY ON BUREAU OF RECLAMATION PROJECTS

(Calendar year 1967)

States	40
Forest Service	41
Water users	24
Fish and Wildlife Service	15
Counties	22
National Park Service	14
Recreation districts	3
Cities	3
Bureau of Reclamation	22
Other	5
Total	239

In recent years, the Bureau of Reclamation had provided minimum basic recreation facilities at new reservoirs, as part of reimbursable project costs. The Federal Water Project Recreation Act (79 Stat. 213) now makes it possible to provide adequate recreation facilities at new reservoirs. Also this act helps meet recreation needs at existing Reclamation projects although the limitation of $100,000 on the amount of Federal funds that can be expended at any single existing reservoir falls short of meeting needs for public facility development at many reservoirs.

Bureau of Reclamation reservoirs and their shorelines contain the following facilities:

DEVELOPED RECREATION FACILITIES ON PROJECT LANDS

(Calendar year 1967)

Picnic areas	555
Public campgrounds	523
Tent spaces	13,201
Trailer spaces	8,618
Swiminmg beaches	183
Boat launching ramps	541
Concessions:	
Guest establishments	202
Rental units (capacity)	6,885
Restaurants	156
Organized camps	59

Management of the recreation resources on Bureau of Reclamation projects by tenant agencies customarily is handled under Memordandum of Agreement with Federal agencies and by agreement, lease, or license for periods of up to 50 years for non-Federal agencies. No charge is made for these leases, although funds from use fees and related charges which are surplus to the lessee's needs for recreation development and management are returned to the Bureau of Reclamation. Tenant agencies often issue contracts to concessionaires to provide needed facilities and services such as marinas and restaurants.

Preauthorization investigation and appraisal of scenic and recreational resources at proposed projects are now provided to the Bureau of Reclamation by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife evaluates

fish and wildlife resources. Except in National Forest areas, the National Park Service prepares reservoir master recreation plans and site and facility layout designs on both new and existing projects. Most of this work is paid for by the Bureau of Reclamation.

The Bureau of Reclamation, mindful of the fish and wildlife values inherent in its projects, cooperates with the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and State fish and game agencies to develop these assets. Hatchery-reared fish are continually being planted in the reservoirs and tailwaters.

Authority: Federal Water Project Recreation Act; App'd. July 9, 1965; P.L. 89–72 (79 Stat. 213).

Reclamation Project Act—Sec. 10; App'd. August 4, 1939; P.L. 76-260 (53 Stat. 1187).

The Reclamation Act; App'd. June 17, 1902; P.L. 57-161 (32 Stat. 388).

Roosevelt Campobello International Park

Agency:
Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission

Roosevelt Campobello International Park is located on Campobello Island in the Province of New Brunswick, Canada. A toll-free bridge connects the island with Lubec, Maine. The park contains 3,000 arces, including a 34-room house which served as Franklin D. Roosevelt's summer home. The home was donated by the Hammer family to the Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission. Its operation as a tourist shrine is designed to symbolize the friendship between Canada and the United States.

A recent acquisition includes a 14-room house which will serve as a guest home and a center for seminars and international groups. In addition, a rugged headland known as Friar Head that juts into Friar Bay has recently been purchased. A large summer home adjacent to the Roosevelt home will be added to the Park complex in 1970.

The Campobello Commission's small staff of permanent employees is supplemented with part time guides, guards, and maintenance men when the park is open. The guides furnish interpretive services at a visitor's center. A master plan for the Park which includes picnic areas and nature trails for tourists' use is being developed. Some picnic sites are available and completed.

Various Government agencies from both countries supply engineering, architectural, legal, maintenance, and other services without reimbursement to the Campobello Commission. The Park is open May 20 to October 20 and there is no admission charge.

Authority: Roosevelt Campobello International Park Act, App'd. July 7, 1964, (78 Stat. 299; 16 U.S.C. 1101–1113) in accordance with the Joint Agreement of January 22, 1962, between the governments of the United States and Canada.

Small Boat Harbors

Agency:
Army Corps of Engineers

The Army Corps of Engineers develops and constructs small public boat and refuge harbors for both commerical and recreational craft when found sound from the engineering and economic standpoints.

Federal cost participation of up to 50 percent is limited to water improvements of the harbor and related access channels on authorized areas. Projects can provide general navigation facilities, which may include a safe entrance channel, protected by breakwaters or jetties if needed; protected anchorage basin; protected turning basin; and major access channels leading to anchorage basins or locally provided berthing areas. General navigation facilities are maintained by the Corps of Engineers at Federal cost.

Local sponsors must be State agencies or municipalities authorized under State law to provide necessary non-Federal participation. In addition to local cash contributions, sponsors must provide, at non-Federal expense, necessary docks, landings, piers, berthing areas, boat stalls, slips, mooring facilities, launching ramps, access roads, parking areas, and interior access channels needed for maneuvering into berths. Local interests provide all lands, easements, right-of-way, spoil disposal areas, utility alterations, as well as servicing facilities, including policing. Local interests also must assure continued availability of a public landing or wharf.

Authority: Fletcher Act; App'd. February 10, 1932; P.L. 72–16 (47 Stat. 42; 33 U.S.C. 541) as amended by River and Harbor Act of 1960; App'd. July 14, 1960; P.L. 86–645 (74 Stat. 480) and River and Harbor Act of 1965; App'd. October 27, 1965; P.L. 89–298 (79 Stat. 1073).

Tennessee Valley Authority Recreation Resources

Agency:
Tennessee Valley Authority

Since 1933 the Tennessee Valley Authority has been engaged in construction and operation of a system of multipurpose dams and reservoirs on the Tennessee River and its tributaries. These provide a navigation channel, flood control storage, and electric power generation. They also protect riverfront sites for industrial and other developments, assure water supplies for municipal and industrial use, and contribute to the region's recreation resources.

The lakes created by Tennessee Valley Authority dams offer more than 600,000 acres of water surface and over 10,000 miles of shoreline for the millions of visitors attracted to them.

As a part of its economic development program, the Authority actively encourages use of the recreational opportunities provided by its reservoirs and their surrounding shorelines. It conducts studies and demonstrations in the use of the Region's land and waters for recreation purposes, and provides technical assistance to help use and develop these resources.

The Authority has conveyed to other Federal, State, and local recreation agencies over 178,000 of the approximately one million acres originally acquired for reservoir purposes(p. 111). It has sold approximately 150,000 acres considered surplus to its needs (p. 202). Recreation development has also occurred on lands which the Tennessee Valley Authority has made available through lease or license for recreation purposes.

Lands retained by the Tennessee Valley Authority generally include the immediate shoreline of the reservoirs. These are available for incidental public recreation use such as bank fishing, picnicking, hunting, and access to and from the waters of the reservoirs, without charge and without formal permission.

The extent of recreation developments on Tennessee Valley Authority lakeshores, as of October 30, 1968, is indicated by the following:

State parks	14
County parks	37
Municipal parks	39
County-municipal park	1
Public access areas (boat launching)	433
Commercial recreation operations	339
Group camps	38
Private club sites	65
Summer cottages	13,176

The larger Tennessee Valley Authority dams and steam plants are open for public visits. Overlooks or lobbies and displays are normally provided in these facilities. Uniformed officers protect visitors and property and provide information about the project, the development of the river, and its relation to the other natural resources of the region.

Authority: Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933; App'd. May 18, 1933; P.L. 73–17 (48 Stat. 58, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 831).
Executive Order No. 6161 of June 8, 1933.

Waterfowl Production Areas

Agency:
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Waterfowl are completely dependent on wetlands for places to breed and nest. A variety of wildlife require wetlands to supply all or part of their needs. The wetlands which supply most of the waterfowl produced in the 48 contiguous States are located in North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, and Nebraska. Since 1943, more than one million acres of these wetlands and prairie potholes have been destroyed. To save the remaining wetlands in the five-State area, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife conducts a Waterfowl Production Area Acquisition Program. This now provides over 850,000 acres of wetland habitat in 109 counties, with more acres to be added.

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife purchases both fee title and easements to preserve waterfowl habitat. These areas become part of the National Wildlife Refuge System. The Bureau purchases in fee the more permanent marshes and water areas which are posted and managed as waterfowl production areas. With few exceptions, they are open to public use, including hunting. The counties in which the lands are located share in special use fees and other revenues which derive from these and other areas in the National Refuge System on the basis of three fourths of 1 percent

of the cost of the land or 25 percent of receipts from uses of the land, whichever is greater.

Many wetlands good for waterfowl are too small, scattered or temporary for fee purchase. To protect and save these areas, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife buys perpetual easements from the landowners. The easement provides that the landowner will not drain, burn, fill, or level the wetlands. He keeps all other property rights, including hunting, trapping, farming and grazing and is responsible for the taxes on the land.

These purhcases, both fee and easement, are financed by receipts from the sale of Migratory Bird Hunting Stamps, better known as Duck Stamps. However, in 1961 because of continued destruction of prairie potholes and inadequate Duck Stamp receipts, a special Act of Congress advanced $105 million as a loan. This must be repaid from future Stamp receipts. Under this accelerated program, which is authorized until June 30, 1976, the program is expected to save an estimated 1,750,000 acres of waterfowl production areas in the five-State prairie pothole area.

Authority: Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act (Duck Stamp Act)—Sec. 4; App'd. March 16, 1934; P.L. 73–124 (48 Stat. 451; 16 U.S.C. 718d) as amended by the Act of August 1, 1958; P.L. 85–585 (72 Stat. 486).

The Wetlands Loan Act; App'd. October 4, 1961; P.L. 87–383 (75 Stat. 813) as amended by Act of December 15, 1967; P.L. 90–205, and the Refuge Revenue Sharing Act of August 30, 1964; P.L. 88–523 (78 Stat. 701; 16 U.S.C. 715s).

This chapter covers Federal grant programs related to outdoor recreation, with the exception of programs providing grants for research and administrative studies. These are discussed in chapter IX.
Federal grant programs sometimes referred to as grants-in-aid, costsharing, or financial assistance programs involve payments in cash, or "transfers in kind" (such as land and real property) which aid the recipient in carrying out specified programs, services, or activities.

Chapter II

Grant Programs

GRANT

Advance Acquisition of Land Grants

Agency:
Community Resources Development Administration

The Community Resources Development Administration of the Department of Housing and Urban Development makes grants to local public bodies and agencies to help finance the acquisition of sites for public works or facilities which are planned for future construction. Outdoor recreation areas are eligible.

Grants may be up to the aggregate amount of reasonable interest charges on obligations incurred to finance the acquisition of the land for a period not in exces of the lesser of (1) 5 years from the date of acquisition of the land, or (2) the period of time between the date on which the land was acquired and the date of groundbreaking or actual occupancy for the purpose for which it was acquired in advance.

Land acquired by the grant must be utilized for a public purpose within five years from the date of acquisition, unless the Secretary determines that circumstances warrant an extension beyond the 5-year period.

No grant is made unless it is judged that utilization of the land will contribute to the economy, efficiency, and the comprehensively planned development of the area.

Authority: **Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965—Title VII; App'd. August 10, 1965; P.L. 89–117 (79 Stat. 491), as amended.**

Aged Programs: State

Agency:
Administration on Aging

The Administration on Aging provides funds to State agencies designated by each Governor to develop, administer and supervise comprehensive State programs for older people. After its comprehensive plan has been approved by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, a State may make grants from its Federal allotment to communities, public and nonprofit private agencies and organizations for the development of services for people 65 and over. Communities or oganizations can use the funds to support outdoor recreation programs for older people.

The authority specifically allows the staffing and operation of mutipurpose activity centers. Recreational opportunities are among the services the community is encouraged to provide. The Federal share of each project may equal 75 percent of the cost for the first year; 60 percent for the second, and 50 percent for the third. Funds cannot be used for construction of facilities.

Authority: **Older Americans Act of 1965—Title III; App'd July 14, 1965; P.L. 89–73 (79 Stat. 220).**

Aged Workers Training Grants

Agency:
Administration on Aging

The Administration on Aging makes grants to and contracts with public or nonprofit agencies or institutions to support the training of persons working with the aged or preparing for such work. Grants may be given for training involving recreation, such as training of activity center staff with recreation duties or of camp directors.

Authority: Older Americans Act of 1965—Title V; App'd. July 14, 1965; P.L. 89–73 (79 Stat. 224).

Agricultural Conservation Cost-Sharing

Agency:
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

Under the Agricultural Conservation Program, the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture shares with farmers and ranchers the cost of stripcropping, permanent vegetative cover, trees and shrubs, water impoundment, and other needed conservation work on privately owned farm lands. Over one million farmers now participate in the program each year; over 2 million farmers have participated in one or more aspects of the program in the past 5 years. Financial aid is given for practices which directly and indirectly benefit wildlife and waterfowl. Practices installed solely for outdoor recreation purposes are not eligible although many ponds build under the program become the base for outdoor recreation activities.

For most conservation practices, the Federal share does not exceed 50 percent of the cost. With the exception of conservation practices carried out for emergency disaster relief or under community projects, no individual may receive more than $2,500 in one year.

The program is administered through State and county committees. A State Committee is composed of farmers appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture. The State Director of the Agricultural Extension Service is an ex officio member. County committees are composed of three members elected annually by local farmers. The county Agricultural Extension Agent is an ex officio member. Soil Conservation Service officials and, where applicable, Forest Service representatives, along with the State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service Committee, are responsible for the development of both State and county programs.

The program for each State must be approved by the agency with technical concurrence of the Soil Conservation Service and the Forest Service. The State Committee also reviews the programs of individual counties and allocates funds to them.

Authority: Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act; app'd. April 27, 1935; P.L. 74–46 (49 Stat. 163) as amended by Act of February 29, 1936; P.L. 74–461 (49 Stat. 1148; 16 U.S.C. 590-g).

Agricultural Short-Term Acreage Diversion Assistance

Agency:
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service enters into agreements with farmers to divert acreage from barley, corn, grain sorghum, and wheat production to conservation uses, including outdoor recreation. Annual programs are authorized through the 1970 crop year.

Participating farmers are eligible for price support loans, price support payments, and diversion payments. The program is administered by county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service offices.

Acres diverted under the program may be devoted to permanent rotation, or temporary cover of grasses and legumes, wildlife food or habitat plantings. The acres provide wind and water erosion protection for the land; reduce sedimentation of streams, lakes, and ponds; and increase the space in which wildlife can live undisturbed.

In the 1968 crop year, about 32 million acres were diverted from feed grain production to conservation uses.

Authority: Food and Agriculture Act of 1965; App'd. November 3, 1965; P.L. 89–321 (79 Stat. 1187).

Airports Federal Aid

Agency:
Federal Aviation Administration

The Federal Aviation Administration has statutory responsibility for assisting in the development of a system of public airports adequate to meet and anticipate the needs of civil aviation. This is done through a grant-in-aid program to help public agencies—State and local governmental units—develop individual airports as essential units of the total system, including those which provide access to remote outdoor recreational areas.

Grants are made on a matching basis—the Federal Government and local public agency each generally providing 50 percent of the funds. They are available for projects essential to the operational safety of airports. This includes land acquisition; site preparation; construction, alteration and repair of runways, taxiways, aprons, and roads within airport boundaries; construction and installation of lighting and utilities; and other related work.

Sponsors of airport development projects are required to restrict the use of land in or adjacent to the immediate vicinity of airports to activities and purposes compatible with normal airport operations. The use of such land for parks and other outdoor recreational facilities is normally compatible, and is, therefore, encouraged. The Federal Aviation Administration cooperates with the Department of Housing and Urban Development in coordinating airport planning with the Open-Space Land Programs (p. 104) so that adequate consideration is given to use of land surrounding airports for park and recreational facilities.

State, county, municipal and other public agencies within areas where airport requirements are shown in the Federal Aviation Administration's National Airport Plan, may request funds.

Authority: Federal Airport Act; App'd. May 13, 1946; P.L. 79–377 (60 Stat. 170; 49 U.S.C. 1101) as amended.

Anadromous Fish Conservation

Agencies:
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries

Grants-in-aid of up to 50 percent of project costs are made to the States and other non-Federal interests for cooperative projects designed to enhance anadromous fish, those fish such as salmon, which spend most of their life cycle in the seas and Great Lakes and migrate to streams to spawn.

Projects include improving facilities for free migration of fish, construction and operation of anadromous fish hatcheries, improving access to spawning areas, construction and operation of facilities to improve feeding and spawning conditions as well as investigations and research into anadromous fishery problems.

Authority: Anadromous Fish Conservation Act; App'd. October 30, 1965; P.L. 89–304 (79 Stat. 1125).

Appalachian Development Highway System Grants

Agencies:
Appalachian Regional Commission
Bureau of Public Roads

The Appalachian Regional Commission assists States in the Region in the development and construction of an "Appalachian Development Highway System" not to exceed 2,700 miles. The Commission also is assisting in the construction of up to 1,600 miles of local access roads that will serve specific recreational, residential, commercial, educational, and industrial facilities. The legislation authorized $1,015 million through fiscal year 1971 to be appropriated for this program beginning in fiscal year 1965. This highway assistance to Appalachian States is in addition to the usual aid given under the Federal-Aid Program (p. 98).

Grants to the States range up to 70 percent of project costs and cover planning as well as construction. The Appalachian Regional Commission must approve all assistance to the States for both classes of roads and recommend priorities for construction. Upon completion, the development highways become part of the Federal-aid primary highway system and must be maintained by the State.

Authority: Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965; Sec. 201; App'd. March 9, 1965; P.L. 89–4 (79 Stat. 5), as amended by the Appalachian Act Amendments of 1967; 40 U.S.C. Appendix A, Sec. 201.

Appalachian Federal Grants Supplements

Agency:
Appalachian Regional Commission

Because many Appalachian communities are unable to raise their share of matching funds for federally aided projects, the Appalachian Regional Development Act provides funds for increasing the Federal Government contribution up to 80 percent of the project cost. The authority for supplemental grants applies to all Federal grant-in-aid programs for land acquisition and construction of facilities which were in existence when the Act was approved in October 1967. These programs include airports, recreation developments, flood control projects, water conservation measures, open space land acquisition, fish and wildlife restoration and many other development programs.

The amount of Federal money provided in addition to the normal Federal share of project costs depends upon the need of the community, its ability to raise matching funds, and the area which the project will serve. These determinations are made by the Appalachian Regional Commission, which approves all project applications.

Authority: Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965—Sec. 214; App'd. March 9, 1965; P.L. 89–4 (79 Stat. 17), as amended by the Appalachian Act Amendments of 1967; 40 U.S.C. Appendix A, Sec. 201.

Appalachian Land Stabilization and Conservation Assistance

Agencies:
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Appalachian Regional Commission

This program provides financial aid with technical assistance to landowners, operators, and occupiers for land stabilization; erosion and sediment control; reclamation and development of soil, water, woodland, and wildlife; and recreation resources. The program is developed cooperatively by the State Government and USDA representatives. It is approved by the Appalachian Commission, administered by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. Technical and educational assistance is provided by the Soil Conservation Service and the U.S. Forest Service for planning and installing approved conservation practices. Cost sharing cannot exceed 80 percent of the cost of treating not more than 50 acres of land for any purpose.

Authority: Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965; App'd. March 9, 1965; P.L. 89–4 (79 Stat. 5; 40 U.S.C. Appendix A, Sec. 203).

Appalachian Mine Area Restoration Grants

Agencies:
Appalachian Regional Commission
Bureau of Mines

The Appalachian Regional Commission provides grants to restore areas damaged by past mining practices. Assistance is available for sealing and filling coal mine voids, extinguishing mine fires, and reclaiming and rehabilitating of strip and surface mine areas. The strip and surface mines may be reclaimed for such uses and public benefits as water pollution control, scenic values, forestry, fish and wildlife, and public recreation when related to the economic growth objectives of the Appalachian Act.

Surface area restoration projects may be carried out only on lands in Appalachia owned by Federal, State, or local units of government.

States, political subdivisions and local development districts in Appalachia may apply for grants through the State member of the Appalachian Regional Commission. Except for projects on Federal lands, the Federal share of project costs cannot exceed 75 percent.

Authority: Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965—Sec. 205; App'd. March 9, 1965; P.L. 89–4 as amended by the Appalachian Act Amendments of 1967; 40 U.S.C. Appendix A, Sec. 205.

Army Support of Civilian Rifle Clubs

Agency:
Office of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship

The Director of Civilian Marksmanship (DCM) loans a limited number of military-type training rifles to eligible civilian rifle clubs upon approval of a surety bond covering the value of this equipment. The Director of Civilian Marksmanship also provides annually a limited amount of ammunition to eligible clubs. Issues of ammunition are based upon the number of members which have fired qualifying scores over DCM-approved qualification courses during the preceding year.

To participate in this program civilian rifle clubs must maintain a membership of at least ten male civilians 12 years of age or older. These clubs also must have access to adequate range facilities and conduct training activities for at least nine months per year. Although not a requirement for enrollment, many clubs are sponsored by churches, schools, civic groups, Boy Scout troops, fraternal and veterans organizations, as well as municipal governments and industrial groups. Further, marksmanship training is included in the curricula of several large universities.

When necessitated by budgetary restrictions, support is limited to junior clubs (ages 12 through 19 years) and college clubs.

Authority: Act of August 10, 1956; P.L. 84–1028 (70 Stat. 1126; 10 U.S.C. 4308, 4311).

Clarke-McNary Planting Stock Grants

Agency:
Forest Service

The Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture provides grants to the States for the production, purchase, and distribution of tree planting stock for forest, windbarrier, and watershed plantings. Such plantings enhance the Nation's outdoor recreation and natural beauty while furnishing food and cover for wildlife. Program planting stock may not be used for ornamental planting, nor on urban or suburban property so high priced that forest production or windbarrier protection in the usual sense is not likely.

The annual Federal contribution cannot exceed the amount spent by a State on the program. The planting stock is offered to private landowners at moderate prices. It may also be used for non-Federal public lands. The cooperating State agency—usually the State forester, but in some States the extension forester or school of forestry—is responsible for local administration and supervision of the program.

Authority: Clarke-McNary Act—Sec. 4; App'd June 7, 1924; P.L. 68–270 (43 Stat. 653; 16 U.S.C. 567) as amended.

Community Action Program Grants

Agency:
Office of Economic Opportunity

The Community Action Program of the Office of Economic Opportunity provides grants for comprehensive local anti-poverty campaigns in urban and rural areas, on Indian reservations and among migrant workers. Projects undertaken enable communities to attack poverty problems with a network of varied and coordinated programs. Outdoor recreation is included among eligible antipoverty projects. In recent summers, local community action agencies have sponsored special short-term programs featuring recreation for youth. All components of local antipoverty programs must be focused on the needs of low-income individuals and families.

The Community Action Program is administered and coordinated through public or private nonprofit agencies, or a combination of these. The Federal Government paid up to 90 percent of the cost of local programs prior to August 1967; after that, up to 80 percent of the cost. The non-Federal share of a community may be contributed in cash or in "kind."

Authority: Economic Opportunity Act of 1964; App'd. August 20, 1964; P.L. 88–452 (78 Stat. 516) as amended by Act of October 9, 1965; P.L. 89–253 (79 Stat. 973), and Act of December 23, 1967; P.L. 90–222 (81 Stat. 690–691).

Community Service Educational Grants

Agency:
Office of Education

The Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare provides grants to States to enable colleges and universities to strengthen community service programs. A community service program is an educational activity or service which seeks to solve community problems, including those involving recreation and land use, in rural, urban, or suburban areas. Particular emphasis is placed on urban and suburban problems.

Authority: Higher Education Act of 1965; App'd. Novembér 8, 1965; P.L. 89–329 (79 Stat. 1219), as amended by Higher Education Act; App'd October 16, 1968; P.L. 90–575 (82 Stat. 1035).

Comprehensive Planning Assistance

Agency:
Urban Management Assistance Administration

The Comprehensive Planning Assistance Program provides financial aid for the comprehensive planning of areas with common or related urban planning problems. It is designed to help prevent the spread of urban blight and to accelerate sound planning for the orderly growth and development of our urban areas.

Sometimes called the "701 Program" because it is authorized by Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended, the program's grants supplement State and local funds available for financing timely, comprehensive planning. The planning includes but is not limited to comprehensive land use planning to guide residential, commercial, and industrial expansion and planning of the general location of facilities.

In general, Federal grants for planning assistance are made to cities and counties without regard to size; non-metropolitan districts; or to groups of adjacent communities with populations of less than 50,000. Localities normally apply for grants through State planning agencies.

For metropolitan areas and urban regions, Federal grants may be made to State planning agencies, to metropolitan or regional planning agencies or to designated organizations of public officials authorized to perform planning in the area. Applications may be directed to the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Regional Office or to the appropriate State agency.

Grants are also available for State and interstate comprehensive planning and for planning in disaster areas, in areas experiencing the impact of the establishment or expansion of Federal installations or loss of employment as the result of reduction in Federal purchases or the closing of Federal installations, in Indian reservations, and in certain areas designated as redevelopment areas by the Secretary of Commerce.

The Federal share is usually two-thirds of the total cost of urban planning projects. However, for localities in redevelopment areas, in areas participating with the Appalachian Regional Commission, and in areas where there has been a substantial reduction in employment as the result of a reduction in Federal purchases or the closing of a Federal installation, grants may amount to three-fourths of the project cost. Local or State sources must provide the balance in all instances.

Authority: Housing Act of 1954; App'd. August 2, 1954; P.L. 83–560 (68 Stat. 640, 40 U.S.C. 461).

Conservation Reserve of the Soil Bank

Agency:
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

In the 5-year period 1956–60, the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service administered this program. While the Soil Bank Reserve program expired at the end of the 1960 crop season, many contracts remain in force for the contract period. Under the program, farmers retired cropland from production for periods of 3 to 15 years to reserve it for conservation uses. To protect the retired land, farmers were obligated to provide adequate vegetative or other approved conservation cover. In return, the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service agreed to pay annual rentals for the land held out of production and part of the cost of establishing the conservation practices on the reserve land. By the end of calendar year 1968, over 35,000 contracts held 5.8 million acres out of production. Total rental payments in program year 1968 were about $71 million.

Conservation practices designed especially to benefit wildlife gained wide acceptance by participating farmers. More than 300,000 acres of the 1956–60 reserve acreage were devoted to wildlife cover and water impoundments. Tree-planting contracts, executed for minimum 10-year terms, resulted in planting of over 2 million acres of forest trees.

Authority: Soil Bank Act; App'd. May 28, 1956; P.L. 84–540 (70 Stat. 188; 7 U.S.C. 1801 note).

Cooperative Forest Management Grants

Agency:
Forest Service

Under the Cooperative Forest Managment Program of the Forest Service, States are given grants of funds to furnish small forest landowners, loggers, and wood processors technical services and advice on such matters as making multiple-use management plans, cutting methods, reforestation, stand improvement, and improved harvesting and forest products manufacturing items. Recreation opportunities are taken into consideration as one aspect of the multiple-use of private lands and are beneficiaries of much of this technical assistance.

The Federal Government provides financial aid, assists in developing new techniques and training program personnel. State foresters are responsible for administration and supervision of the cooperative work.

The annual Federal contribution cannot exceed the amount spent by a State on the program. State-employed professional service or farm foresters meet with private landowners and give them on-the-ground woodland management advice. Forest Management services provided under this program are restricted to privately owned woodlands, both farm and nonfarm. Certain lands owned by organizations such as the YMCA and the Boy Scouts qualify for service under this Act.

A National Advisory Board, composed of the Executive Committee of the National Association of State Foresters, meets at least once a year and consults with the Secretary of Agriculture about the conditions under which financial cooperation will be extended to each State and State allotments.

States may charge fees for technical assistance to landowners. The amount collected is deducted from total State expenditure for purposes of reimbursement by the Federal Government.

Authority: Cooperative Forest Management Act of 1950; App'd August 25, 1950; P.L. 81–729 (64 Stat. 473; 16 U.S.C. 568c–568d), as amended.

Cropland Adjustment: Aid to Farmers

Agency:
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

The Cropland Adjustment Program administered by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture provides for the long-term diversion of land from production of surplus crops to protective conservation uses, including the expansion of recreation resources and wildlife habitat, increasing reforestation, preserving open space and natural beauty, and preventing air and water pollution. Farmers who participate execute long-term agreements for periods of not less than 5 years nor more than 10 years.

Cooperating farmers receive annual adjustment payments for diverting cropland to approved conservation uses, and are eligible to receive cost-share payments to finance the conservation measures needed in these approved uses. Payments are related to the value of the crops normally produced on the land and the need to reduce production of some crops more than others. They are similar to, but lower than, payments in the Short-Term Acreage Diversion Program (p. 86).

To encourage farmers to give the public access to farmland for recreation, the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service offers payment increases to participating farmers for permitting the public to fish, hunt, trap, and hike without charge on acreage designated under Cropland Adjustment Program agreements. Public access is subject to applicable State and Federal regulations.

In general, operating farms which have been under the same ownership for 3 years prior to the agreement period are eligible to participate. Exceptions to this general rule are farms which have changed ownership by will or succession due to the previous owner's death, and farms which for 3 years prior to the agreement have been under the control of the person who will control it for the full period of the agreement. The law also permits farms with ownership changes before December 31, 1964, to participate under certain circumstances.

To protect local communities by limiting the amount of land that can be put under the program no more than 10 percent of the allotment or base acreage for any crop or of total cropland in a county or community is contracted in any single year, and no more than 25 percent during the life of the program. Exceptions are made where requested by local governments.

State and County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committees administer the program locally.

Authority: Food and Agriculture Act of 1965—Title VI; App'd. November 3, 1965; P.L. 89–321 (79 Stat. 1189).

Cropland Adjustment: Grants to Governmental Agencies (Greenspan)

Agency:
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

The "governmental" part of the Cropland Adjustment Program is popularly known as *Greenspan*. Under it, States, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions are given financial aid to help take farm land out of agricultural production. Land acquired must be permanently retired from crop production. Nonfarm uses to which the land can be converted include open space, public recreation, wildlife habitat, natural beauty, or to other uses that control air and water pollution.

Grants to acquire land cannot exceed 50 percent of the cost of the land. In addition, financial aid can be given for investment in conservation practices needed to protect, improve, and renew soil, water, woodland, and wildlife. This is handled very much like conservation cost-sharing on private farm lands.

Greenspan grants have helped communities acquire land for parks, playgrounds, public hunting and fishing areas, reservoir pollution control, camping and picnic areas.

Authority: Food and Agriculture Act of 1965; App'd. November 3, 1965; P.L. 89–321 (79 Stat. 1187).

Cropland Conversion Agreements

Agency:
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

Cropland Conversion is an Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service pilot program limited to certain designated areas. It is designed to test new methods of improving family farm income by converting land regularly used for production of crops to other economic uses, one of which is outdoor recreation.

Under the program, the Federal Government makes 5 to 10 year agreements with farm and ranch owners which provide for: (a) conversion of land regularly used in the production of crops to other economic uses, including outdoor recreation; and (b) practices needed to conserve and develop soil, water, forest, wildlife, and recreation resources.

At the time the landowner enters into the agreement he decides whether he will use the land for outdoor recreation, grass, a forest tree plantation or wildlife habitat.

Participants are eligible for two types of payments: (a) an adjustment payment on land representing a reduction in row crops or small grain; and (b) conservation practice cost-sharing on all land placed in the program. State and county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service committees administer the program locally.

Authority: Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act; App'd. April 27, 1935; P.L. 74–46 (49 Stat. 163) as amended.

Economic Development Planning Grants

Agency:
Economic Development Administration

The Economic Development Administration gives grants-in-aid to public or private nonprofit State, area, district, and local organizations to assist in financing the planning of economic development programs and projects. Planning for programs and projects relating to outdoor recreation can be an element in an area's overall economic development program.

The planning grants cover staff and administrative expenses and cannot exceed 75 percent of the overall cost of a particular planning project. However, appropriate contributions "in kind," such as office space, supplies, professional and clerical staff time, may be used to make up the non-Federal share of the cost.

Grants can be made to local and district development organizations for preparing and putting into effect overall economic development programs. They can also be made to States to help communities and districts organize for economic development and carry out specific projects.

Funds authorized for planning assistance in Title III of the authorizing legislation are not generally available for Regional Action Planning Commissions.

Authority: Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965—Title III; App'd. August 26, 1966; P.L. 89–136 (79 Stat. 552, as amended).

Elementary and Secondary Education Aid

Agency:
Office of Education

The Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare provides funds to strengthen and improve the educational quality and opportunities in the Nation's elementary and secondary schools.

Grants help local school districts broaden their school programs where there are concentrations of disadvantaged children needing educational opportunities (Title I). Attention can be given to education in and through the out-of-doors. The grants may be used to employ additional staff, construct facilities, and acquire equipment. The Office of Education grants are allocated to the State educational agency. This organization distributes the funds on the basis of the number of school age children from low-income areas in a school district. To qualify for grants, local education agencies must submit to the State, for approval, plans for upgrading the education of deprived children.

The Office of Education also gives financial support for supplementary educational centers and services (Title III). This support is designed to improve education by enabling a community to provide services not available to its children, to raise the quality of available educational services, and to stimulate and assist in the establishment of model demonstration elementary and secondary educational programs. Programs which make use of recreation in the out-of-doors for educational experiences are eligible for this support. State allocations are based on a formula which takes into account both the school-age population and the State population. Grants are made directly to local public educational agencies by application to the State education agency.

Grants are given to State educational agencies to stimulate and assist in strengthening their leadership resources and in establishing and improving programs to identify and meet educational needs. Funds may be used by State departments to further develop the technical system, consultation, and services to local educational agencies and schools in various phases of education, including recreation and outdoor education.

Authority: Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; App'd. April 11, 1965; P.L. 89–10 (79 Stat. 27). Act of January 2, 1968; P.L. 90–247 (81 Stat. 783).

Federal Real Property Grants

Agency:
Property Management and Disposal Service

Surplus land, buildings, and other real property no longer required for Federal use are offered by the Property Management and Disposal Service, General Services Administration, for conveyance to State and local governments and certain nonprofit institutions for use for stipulated public purposes. The property is available at reduced prices or at no cost.

Property can be transferred without cost for use as State wildlife conservation preserves, historic monuments, or public airports. It can be transferred for 50 percent of fair market value for public park or recreation uses.

Notices of availability of surplus property are given to the Governor, county clerk, mayor, and other appropriate officials in the area where the property is located.

Eligible public agencies interested in acquiring such property must inform the Property Management and Disposal Service of their interest in writing within 20 days following the date of the notice. If no response is received within the specified period, the property becomes available for disposal by public sale (p. 200). If a public agency indicates an interest in acquiring the property, reasonable time is granted for submission of a coordinated plan for the use and procurement of the property.

Deeds conveying surplus real property for public purposes contain provisions and reservations for the use and maintenance of the property.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation of the Department of the Interior, assists in determining if property is suitable and desirable for public park or recreation area use (p. 129). The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments makes similar determinations for property valuable as historic monuments (p. 39).

Proceeds from the disposal of all Federal surplus real property are deposited in the Land and Water Conservation Fund account (p.100).

Authority:

1. For a Public Park, Public Recreation Area or Historic Monument: Section 13(h), Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended by the Act of June 10, 1948 (62 Stat. 350; 50 U.S.C. Sec. 1622(h); Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949; App'd. June 30, 1949; P.L. 81–152 (63 Stat. 377) as amended by Act of July 20, 1961; P.L. 87–90 (75 Stat. 211; 40 U.S.C. 471).

2. For Wildlife Conservation: Act of May 19, 1948; P.L. 80–537 (62 Stat. 240; 16 U.S.C. 667(b)).

3. For a Public Airport: Surplus Property Act of 1944; App'd. October 3, 1944; P.L. 78–457 (58 Stat. 765 as amended by Act of October 1, 1949; P.L. 81–311 (63 Stat. 700; 50 U.S.C. App. 1622(a)–(c)).

Fish Restoration Federal Aid

Agency:
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife makes cost-sharing grants to the States, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico for fish restoration and management. Grants may pay up to 75 percent of the estimated cost of a project sponsored by the State game and fish department. Eligible projects include research into fish management and culture, restocking plans, and the acquisition, development, restoration, rehabilitation, and improvement of water areas adaptable as hatching, feeding, or breeding places for fish. Only 25 percent of the total apportioned to a State can be used for maintenance of existing projects.

Funds for this program come from a 10-percent manufacturers' excise tax on fishing rods, reels, creels, artificial lures, baits, and flies. The amount available to a State is based on the relative land and water area of a State, including coastal and Great Lakes waters, and the relative number of persons holding paid sport fishing licenses in the State. However, each State is entitled to one percent of the total funds apportioned and no State can receive more than 5 percent of the total apportioned among all of the States. Over $8 million was allocated to the States in fiscal year 1969.

In order to participate in this program, States must assent to the provisions of the Federal law, adopt laws for fish conservation and devote all license fees paid by fisherman to their fish and game departments.

Authority: Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act (Dingell-Johnson Act); App'd. August 9, 1950; P.L. 81–681 (64 Stat. 430, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 777–777k).

Game Fish Distribution

Agency:
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife of the Department of the Interior distributes hatchery-reared game fish without cost to States, other Federal agencies, municipalities and private individuals. The purpose of this program is to establish self-perpetuating fish populations in farm ponds and lakes and to provide recreational fishing opportunities.

Applications for fish should be directed to regional offices of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The applicant must own ponds of suitable size for the fish and he may not charge for fishing.

Authority: The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act; App'd. March 10, 1934, P.L. 73–121 (48 Stat. 401, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 661–666c). The Mitchell Act; App'd. May 11, 1938, P.L. 75–502 (52 Stat. 345, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 755–757). The Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956; App'd. August 8, 1956, P.L. 84–1024 (70 Stat. 1119, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 742a–742j). The Colorado River Storage Project Act; App'd. April 11, 1956, P.L. 84–485 (70 Stat. 110, as amended; 43 U.S.C. 620g).

Highway Beautification Aid

Agency:
Bureau of Public Roads

The Bureau of Public Roads assists the States in controlling outdoor advertising and junkyards along the Interstate and Federal-aid primary highway systems. It participates with the States in the cost of removing signs from control areas along highways and in screening or removing junkyards from such areas.

To be entitled to this aid a State must provide for effective control of outdoor advertising and junkyards.

States which have not undertaken effective control of outdoor advertising signs, displays, and devices within 660 feet of the nearest edge of the right-of-way of the Interstate and primary systems and visible from the main highway, will have their next annual apportionment of highway construction funds under title 23 of the U.S. Code reduced by 10 percent. This includes the Interstate, and primary systems, secondary system, and urban extension apportionments as well. These regulations do not apply to areas zoned for industrial or commercial use under State law, or to unzoned industrial areas. Compensation is paid for signs legally in existence which must be removed. The Federal Government provides 75 percent of such compensatory payments.

States which by January 1, 1968, have not provided for effective control of junkyards on the interstate and primary systems which are visible from the main highway and within 1,000 feet of the nearest edge of the right-of-way, will have their next annual apportionment of Federal and Interstate, primary and secondary aid reduced by 10 percent. Any type of screening that may be provided by a State to screen the junkyards from view will constitute effective control. The regulations do not apply to junkyards in industrial zones or to unzoned industrial areas. The Federal share of landscaping and screening costs is 75 percent. The Federal Government also will provide 75 percent of the compensation paid to those who are required under the legislation to remove junkyards.

Authority: Highway Beautification Act of 1965, App'd. October 22, 1965; P.L. 89–285 (79 Stat. 1028; 23 U.S.C. 101, 131, and 319).

Highway Systems Federal Aid

Agency:
Bureau of Public Roads

The Bureau of Public Roads administers Federal-aid highway programs, contributing 90 percent toward the cost of constructing the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways known as the Interstate System and 50 percent toward the cost of constructing Federal-aid primary, secondary and urban roads. States with large areas of public lands may match the Federal funds on a proportionately reduced scale. The States use one and one-half percent of their annual Federal-aid apportionments for highway planning and research. The States choose the systems of routes for development, select and plan individual projects, and supervise the construction contracts. The Bureau of Public Roads approves and supervises the succeeding step of the process.

Standards for the Interstate System are planned jointly by the States and the Bureau of Public Roads. The Federal Government does not prescribe detailed standards for Federal-aid work; general design policies have been developed cooperatively by the individual States and the Bureau of Public Roads. These are widely used. Each State's standards are subject to approval by the Bureau of Public Roads for application to Federal-aid work.

The Bureau of Public Roads outdoor recreation concern rests both in the provision of adequate highway access to recreation areas and the construction of roads with esthetic characteristics to provide the traveler with a "recreation experience." States receiving grants are required to consider esthetic principles in highway location and design, compatability with the landscape, preservation of scenic views, and avoidance of unsightly scars. The Bureau of Public Roads also is deeply concerned about the effects of highways upon communities, park lands, areas of historical and archeological significance, and fish and wildlife habitats.

Several mechanisms are available to the Bureau to work toward these goals.

The cost of landscaping and roadside development done within rights-of-way, including acquisition and development of publicly owned and controlled rest and recreation areas and sanitary and other facilities

to accommodate the traveling public, may be included in the Federally supported construction costs of a project on the Federal-aid highway systems. A substantial program to provide rest areas adjacent to Interstate and primary highways is encouraged, and progress in this direction is evident. These facilities, as well as scenic overlooks, contribute heavily to recreation use.

The Bureau of Public Roads has authority to contribute amounts equivalent to 3 percent of the Federal-aid funds apportioned to each State for the acquisition of interests in, and the improvement of, strips of land both within the right-of-way and adjacent to highways to restore scenic beauty, and for the acquisition and development of rest and recreational areas. These funds are available in addition to State's annual apportionment, and do not have to be matched. They cannot be used to provide recreational facilities, except for such limited use equipment as park benches.

For States which agreed before June 30, 1965, to control outdoor advertising along new Interstate System locations outside of commercial and industrial zones the usual 90 percent Federal share of construction costs is increased by one-half of 1 percent.

As part of the Federal Government's Natural Beauty Program, the Bureau of Public Roads since January 1965, has required that a sufficient amount of Interstate, primary, and urban funds, matched in normal ratio with State funds, be used for landscaping, either as separate projects or as part of larger construction projects.

State Highway departments are required to submit plans for review by appropriate State agencies for Federal-aid highway projects which affect fish and wildlife resources or for public resources devoted to or planned for recreation or historical preservation.

Authority: Highway Code Act of 1956, App'd. August 27, 1958; P.L. 85–767 (72 Stat. 885; 23 U.S.C.). Highway Beautification Act of 1965; App'd. October 22, 1965; P.L. 89–285 (79 Stat. 1028).

Historic Preservation Grants

Agency:
Community Resources Development Administration

The Department of Housing and Urban Development's program of grants for Historic Preservation provides matching grants to States or local public bodies to meet up to 50 percent of the cost of acquisition, restoration, or improvement of sites, structures, or areas of historic or achitectural significance in urban areas. A combination of these activities may be grouped within a single project.

The projects should be in accord with the comprehensive development plan of the locality and provide a useful contribution to the community or area.

The Federal grant for a project may not exceed $100,000 in any one fiscal year. The Federal grant for moving a structure may not exceed $25,000. HUD will finance 100 percent of the cost of relocation assistance payments to persons or businesses displaced by a historic preservation project.

Under HUD's Demonstration Cities program (Title VII), grants covering up to 50 percent of the cost of activities may be approved for qualified demonstration projects. To be eligible, demonstration projects must contribute significantly to development and demonstration of new and improved methods and materials for use in historic preservation projects and have broad applicability to guide Historic Preservation Programs in other communities.

Authority: Housing Act of 1961—Title VII; App'd. June 30, 1961; P.L. 87–70 (75 Stat. 193, 42 U.S.C. 1500–1500e), as amended by the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966—Title VII; App'd. November 3, 1966; P.L. 89–754 (80 Stat. 1280, 42 U.S.C. 1500–1).

Indian Lands Soil Conservation Aid

Agency:
Bureau of Indian Affairs

The Bureau of Indian Affairs furnishes financial assistance and technical help to individual Indians, Indian tribes, and individuals who lease Indian lands as a means of stimulating soil and moisture conservation practices.

Practices for which financial aid is available include construction of farm ponds, fish and wildlife habitat enhancement projects, and small watershed projects. In some cases, the Bureau of Indian Affairs pays the total development costs if a good site is available and the tribe involved has no funds.

Technical aid consists of engineering services, soil surveys, and the design of land use plans. These plans include measures for creating outdoor recreation attractions and uses on the area. Bureau of Indian Affairs technicians seek services offered by other governmental agencies in assisting tribes to plan and develop recreation facilities.

Authority: Soil Conservation Act of April 27, 1935; P.L. 74–46 (49 Stat. 163; 16 U.S.C. 1952 Ed., Section 590(a)).

Institutional Training Project Assistance

Agency:
Manpower Administration

The Manpower Administration assists in administering institutional vocational training projects authorized by the Manpower Development and Training Act. Training projects for outdoor recreation occupations may be included. For instance, playground workers and forester and recreation aides have been trained under this program.

The U.S. Training and Employment Service, in conjunction with State employment agencies, determines the occupations for which training should be conducted; recruits, tests, and selects trainees; pays training and other allowances; and provides placement services to the graduates. The arrangements to provide school training facilities are made with States by the Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The Federal Government pays up to 90 percent of the cost of the institutional training.

Training may be given to persons who are unemployed; underemployed; have skills which are or are becoming obsolete; or are working below their skill capacities. These workers must be unable to get full time employment without such training, and there must be reasonable expectation of employment in the occupation for which the worker is to be trained.

Authority: Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962; App'd. March 15, 1962; P.L. 84–415 (76 Stat. 23; as amended; 42 U.S.C. 2571–2620).

Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants

Agency:
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation makes grants from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to States, and through them to political subdivisions and other units of States, for planning, acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. Prime importance is attached to projects in areas where concentrations of people live. Projects must be available for use by the general public, development of basic rather than elaborate facilities is favored, and projects furnishing a broad range of outdoor recreation uses and experiences are preferred.

Funds apportioned to the States under this program finance 50 percent of total allowable project costs, on a matching basis. Money from the fund also supports Federal acquisition of authorized areas within the National Park, National Forest and Wildlife Refuge Systems.

Statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plans which the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

finds adequate for the purposes of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act are prerequisite to receipt of grants from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for acquisition or development projects. Planning grants and limited technical assistance are available for the preparation of State outdoor recreation plans. Acquisition and development projects which are in accord with the State's outdoor recreation plan and which otherwise meet criteria stipulated by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation are eligible for matching grants. Grants help finance such diverse projects as multipurpose metropolitan parks, picnic areas, campgrounds, urban playgrounds, natural areas, swimming pools and bicycling paths.

The program extends to the 50 States, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands. Political subdivisions, such as city and county governments, and other official public agencies of the State are eligible. The State, however, holds the initial prerogative and responsibility for determining which projects and which agencies shall be supported and for establishing the order in which projects may be financed. Political subdivisions and other official public agencies in a State which wish to apply for grants must propose their projects to an official State Liaison Officer designated by the Governor. The name of the State Liaison Officer and additional details are available from Regional Offices of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

About 50 percent of annual appropriations from the Land and Water Conservation Fund are normally available to the States. In its first five years, $255.8 million has been allocated to match State funds.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund derives revenue from admission and user fees at Federal recreation areas, net proceeds from the sale of Federal surplus real and related property, and existing Federal taxes on motorboat fuels.

Under the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 and the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, special Federal funds are authorized to help the Appalachian Region and other redevelopment areas take advantage of the Federal grant program. Upon application, the Secretary of Commerce can increase the Federal cost-sharing up to 80 percent for land acquisition and development projcts in these areas.

Authority: Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965; App'd. September 3, 1964; P.L. 88–578 (78 Stat. 897; 16 U.S.C. 460 *l*), amended by P.L. 90–401; App'd. July 15, 1968 (82 Stat. 354).

Mental Health Training Grants

Agency:
National Institute of Mental Health

The National Institute of Mental Health makes grants to colleges, universities, and other institutions of higher learning to provide support for graduate and undergraduate training in the mental health disciplines. Grants may be used for traineeships and fellowships and for establishing, improving, or expanding instruction in fields pertaining to mental health.

Outdoor recreation is used as a tool in treatment and rehabilitation of the mentally ill in many training programs. In a number of institutions, grants in psychiatric social work have supported training in the use of recreational activities for therapeutic purposes. Grants have also supported training in the use of recreation for the elderly.

Pilot training projects also have involved outdoor recreation. One study was made of the training necessary to prepare physical education graduate students for work with emotionally disturbed children.

Training grants do not require matching funds. Individuals apply for traineeships through the participating institutions.

Authority: National Mental Health Training Act of 1946; App'd. July 3, 1946; P.L. 79–487 (60 Stat. 421).

Model Cities Administration Grants

Agency:
Model Cities Administration

The Model Cities Administration provides grants to plan, develop and carry out comprehensive programs for rebuilding or restoring areas which have fallen to slums and for improving the quality of urban life through coordinated use of all Federal programs and private and local resources. To be eligible for planning and supplementary funds and for technical assistance, a municipality, county, or other public body having general governmental powers must submit an application covering housing, employment, economic development, education, and other social concerns such as recreation, welfare, and health.

Authority: Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966—Title I; App'd. November 3, 1966; P.L. 89–754 (80 Stat. 1255).

National Register of Historic Places

Agency:
National Park Service

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to expand and maintain a National Register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture. It also authorizes a program of matching grants-in-aid for statewide historic site surveys and preservation plans, and for preservation projects carried out in accordance with such plans.

Section 106 of the Act provides that Federal agencies responsible for construction, licensing, or assistance programs must take into consideration the effect of their undertakings upon properties listed in the National Register. Under provisions of the Act, there has been established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation with powers to comment upon Federal undertakings under Section 106, and to advise the President and the Congress on a wide range of historic preservation matters.

Authority: National Historic Preservation Act of 1966; App'd. October 15, 1966; P.L. 89–665 (80 Stat. 915; 16 U.S.C. 470).

Neighborhood Facilities Grants

Agency:
Renewal Assistance Administration

Grants administered by the Neighborhood Programs Division through Regional Offices of the Department of Housing and Urban Development are available to help local public bodies and agencies finance multipurpose neighborhood centers which can house health, recreational, social, and other community services and activities for low and moderate income persons. Grants may cover up to two-thirds of development cost, or up to three-fourths in redevelopment areas. Projects may be undertaken directly by local public bodies or agencies or through approved nonprofit organizations.

The neighborhood facility to be assisted must meet three qualifications: (1) it must be necessary for carrying out a program of health, recreational, social or similar community services including programs approved under Title II of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964; (2) it must be consistent with comprehensive planning for the development of the community; and (3) its location must make it available for use by a significant portion of the community's low and moderate income residents.

Projects assisted by a grant may not be converted to other uses for a period of 20 years without the approval of the Secretary of Housing and Urban development. Priority is given to those projects that will primarily benefit low-income families or otherwise further community action program objectives.

Families, individuals and businesses displaced from sites acquired with Neighborhood Facilities grants receive relocation payments to cover moving expense and certain related costs. Relocation payments are 100 percent federally financed.

Authority: Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965—Title .VII; App'd. August 10, 1965; P.L. 89–117 (79 Stat. 451).

Neighborhood Youth Corps

Agency:
Manpower Administration

The Neighborhood Youth Corps in the Manpower Administration of the Department of Labor is a work-training program for unemployed young men and women, ages 14 through 21, from low-income families. Enrollees undertake public service work which would not otherwise be performed in various communities, including the conservation, development, management and improvement of State or community natural resources and recreational facilities. Many Neighborhood Youth Corps projects are concerned exclusively with the improvement of State or municipal parks, forests, fish and game preserves, and similar outdoor recreational facilities.

Projects can be sponsored by non-Federal public or private nonprofit organizations, such as States, counties, municipalities, boards of education and private welfare organizations. The Federal Government contributes 90 percent of the costs of approved projects. The sponsor's share may be paid in cash or in kind—including costs of plant or facility, equipment, and services rendered.

Enrollees are trained and employed only on publicly owned and operated facilities or projects, or on local projects sponsored by private nonprofit agencies, except those involving construction, operation or maintenance of facilities used or to be used for sectarian instruction or religious worship. Projects must increase employability of the enrollees and enable them to stay in school or to resume school attendance or to gain meaningful work experience. Rates of pay and other working conditions must be appropriate and reasonable for the type of work performed, the geographical region and the employee's proficiency. In general, priority is given projects with a high training potential. Local sponsors are responsible for recruiting enrollees.

Authority: Economic Opportunity Act of 1964—Title I, Part B; App'd. August 20, 1964; P.L. 88–452 (78 Stat. 512) as amended by Act of October 9, 1965; P.L. 89–253 (79 Stat. 973).

New Careers

Agency:
Manpower Administration

The New Careers program, administered by the Manpower Administration, trains unemployed and underemployed adults, aged 22 or older, for career employment, just below the professional level, in human service fields. Professional jobs are restructured, extracting those tasks that do not require strictly professional expertise. These tasks form the basis of new jobs in health, education, welfare, and public safety occupations.

New Careers enrollees can train for such jobs as nurses' aides, laboratory technicians, youth workers, hospital aides, teachers' assistants, and social service aides. They can work in neighborhood and community centers, hospitals, schools, homes for the aged, clinics, police departments, and correctional institutions.

Authority: Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended by Act of November 8, 1966; P.L. 89–794 (80 Stat. 1451).

On-the-Job Training Programs

Agency:
Manpower Administration

The United States Training and Employment Service in the Manpower Administration of the Department of Labor makes agreements with employers, labor unions, associations, and State and local public agencies to conduct training programs for the unemployed, underemployed, and those whose skills are becoming obsolete. On-the-job training may be given for a variety of occupations related to outdoor recreation, ranging from golf-ball winders to tourist court managers and park guides.

The program provides reimbursement of instructor fees and for the cost of materials used in training and instruction. It helps recruit job applicants and provides technical assistance on conducting programs. Trainees are paid by the employer for productive work in accordance with prevailing industry and area wage level standards as well as applicable minimum wage level standards and collective bargaining agreements.

Training programs can be approved only when there is a lack of people in the locality who are qualified to fill job vacancies. An employer may give priority for training to disadvantaged hard-core trainees. Where on-the-job training requires supplemental classroom instruction, arrangements also are made for this assistance.

Authority: Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962; App'd. March 15, 1962; P.L. 87–415 (76 Stat. 23; as amended 42 U.S.C. 2571–2620).

Open-Space Land Grants

Agencies:
Renewal Assistance Administration
Community Resources Development Administration

The Open Space Land Program provides matching grants to States and local public bodies of up to 50 percent of the cost of acquiring and developing land in urban areas for permanent open space use. Full title or lesser interests compatible with the proposed open space use may be acquired. Use of land for park, recreation, conservation, scenic or historic purposes is included. Section 702 of Title VII authorizes assistance for projects to purchase and improve, for open space use, land which is undeveloped or predominantly undeveloped. Section 705 of the Title authorizes assistance for projects to create open space land in built-up portions of urban areas. Property is considered "developed" land if more than 10 percent of the area to be acquired includes buildings or other permanent structures.

Organizations receiving grants must be established by State or local law or by interstate compact and must be empowered to receive and spend funds for the purposes of the program. Included are: States, cities, towns, counties, regional bodies and special-purpose districts for stream valley and watershed lands, totlots, neighborhood park areas, and recreation areas providing facilities for hiking, picnicking, fishing, organized athletics, swimming, camping, and other outdoor recreation activities.

Grants are made only where assistance is needed for carrying out coordinated programs for the provision and development of open-space land as part of the comprehensively planned development of an area. Grants to acquire and clear built-up areas are made only if local governing bodies determine that the needs cannot be met by using undeveloped or predominantly undeveloped land. Grants to develop sites acquired under the program also may be made for up to 50 percent of the cost of basic site improvements such as roadways, sanitary facilities and equipment. Marinas, stadiums, golf courses, ski lifts, and swimming pools are not eligible.

Families, individuals, and businesses displaced from sites acquired with open-space grants receive relocation payments to cover moving expense and certain related costs. Relocation payments are 100 percent federally financed.

Under HUD's Demonstration Cities Program (Title VII), grants covering up to 50 percent of the cost of activities may be approved for qualified demonstration projects. To be eligible, demonstration projects must contribute significantly to development and demonstration of new and improved methods and materials for use in open-space projects and have broad applicability to guide Open-Space programs in other communities.

The seven HUD Regional Offices administer the program through their Metropolitan Development Offices. In the Washington, D.C., office, the pro-

11411

gram is administered by the Land Development Division, Community Resources Development Administration, Metropolitan Development, which has jurisdiction over undeveloped land projects authorized under Section 702 of Title VII, and by the Neighborhood Programs Division, Renewal and Housing Assistance, which has jurisdiction over developed land projects under Section 705.

Authority: Housing Act of 1961—Title VII; App'd. June 30, 1961; P.L. 87–70 (75 Stat. 183, 42 U.S.C. 1500–1500e), as amended by Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965—Title IX; App'd. August 10, 1965; P.L. 89–117 (79 Stat. 494) and amended by Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966; App'd. November 3, 1966; P.L. 89–756 (80 Stat. 1255, 1279).

Operation Mainstream

Agency:
Manpower Administration

Operation Mainstream, a work-experience and training program, administered by the Manpower Administration in the Department of Labor is designed to prepare unemployed low-income adults, aged 22 or older, for permanent jobs. Enrollees work in locally sponsored environment of their communities while they gain valuable experience and job skills.

Project sponsors may include Community Action Agencies, Soil and Water Conservation groups, Farmers' Unions, Forestry Services, and similar type organizations. Chronically unemployed persons working in these projects perform such tasks as planting trees, preventing erosion, building drainage and sewer systems, renovating housing, decreasing air and water pollution, extending community services, and protecting wildlife.

Authority: Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended by Act of November 8, 1966; P.L. 89–794 (80 Stat. 1451).

Physical Education and Recreation for the Handicapped

Agency:
Office of Education

The Office of Education through the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped makes provisions for grants to institutions of higher learning. The financial support for this program is to assist universities and colleges in planning and in program development of graduate curricula relating to the training of physical education and recreation personnel for working with handicapped children. In addition to academic year grants to support the development of programs, some institutes for advanced study will be supported.

Outdoor recreation and education are fundamental aspects of special education. The programs for handicapped children often include outdoor recreation.

Authority: Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963; App'd. October 31, 1963; P.L. 88–164 (77 Stat. 293), as amended by Act of December 4, 1967; P.L. 90–170 (81 Stat. 530), Title V, Section 501.

Public Domain Grants for Historic Monuments

Agency:
Bureau of Land Management

Public domain lands can be transferred by the Bureau of Land Management to States, their political subdivisions, and nonprofit associations and organizations for historic monument purposes without any monetary consideration. Transfers embrace only the acreage necessary for preservation of the historic sites and its features. The Bureau of Land Management is required to conduct periodical inspections of the areas to assure compliance with title stipulations. If the land is devoted to other than historic monument purposes, title to the land reverts to the United States.

Subsidiary areas and protective buffer zones of the public domain may be purchased in accordance with usual Bureau of Land Management sales procedures. Applications for public domain historic monument grants also are handled by generally similar procedures. For details refer to "Land Sales Program" (p. 201).

Authority: Act of June 14, 1926; P.L. 69–386 (44 Stat. 741) as amended by the Act of June 4, 1954; P.L. 83–387 (68 Stat. 173), the Act of June 23, 1959; P.L. 86–66 (73 Stat. 110), the Act of September 21, 1959; P.L. 86–292 (73 Stat. 571) and the Act of September 13, 1960; P.L. 86–755 (74 Stat. 899; 43 U.S.C. 869).

Public Housing Recreation Facilities

Agency:
Housing Assistance Administration

The Housing Assistance Administration finances the development of housing for families of low income through loans to local public housing authorities, followed by annual grants to retire the capital cost of the housing. Through extensive technical assistance, the Housing Assistance Administration encourages local housing authorities to assure that outdoor recreational facilities and programs are available to the residents, by selection of sites, design of housing, and cooperation with local public and private agencies.

Where necessary, a limited amount of outdoor recreational facilities may be included as part of a housing project. Such facilities range from tot lots and playgrounds to facilities designed for elderly persons.

Arrangements have been developed under which housing funds can be combined with other funds available to a community for the joint financing of facilities larger than could be provided out of housing funds alone.

Authority: United States Housing Act of 1937; App'd. September 1, 1937; P.L. 75–412 (50 Stat. 888; 42 U.S.C. 1401) as amended.

Public Works and Development Facilities Grants

Agency:
Economic Development Administration

Beginnining fiscal year 1966, and for each fiscal year until the one ending June 30, 1969, the Public Works and Economic Development Act authorizes appropriations up to $500 million annually to provide matching grant funds for public works and development facilities in eligible areas. Areas which suffer substantial unemployment, low family income, or both, are designated. To qualify, areas must obtain approval of overall economic development programs from the Economic Development Administration before specific projects can be funded.

Public works projects are eligible if they will create, directly or indirectly new employment opportunities and enhance prosperity. Directly related projects might include water facilities or access roads needed to service new industrial or commercial. plants. Projects indirectly related to economic development are those important to expansion of an area's economy, but not specifically related to immediate business expansion, such as flood control projects for which there is a serious need but for which other Federal financial aid is not available. Outdoor recreation opportunities might be provided through these grants directly in facilities provided for commercial tourism development or indirectly through such activities as the recreation uses of a flood control project. Grants have also assisted State park developments.

Grants are given for up to 50 percent of project costs in all eligible areas. Projects in severely distressed areas may receive supplementary grants which bring the Federal share as high as 80 percent. The amount of supplementary grants depends on both the degree of economic distress of a particular area and the type of project involved. Projects which have only a limited impact on economic development are not eligible for full supplementary grant assistance, whatever the degree of distress of the eligible area. Supplementary grants can be made for projects which receive funds from other Federal grant-in-aid programs as well as for projects which receive direct grants under the Economic Development Act.

Authority: Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965; App'd. August 26, 1966; P.L. 89–136 (79 Stat. 552), as amended.

Regional Development Planning Commission Aid

Agency:
Office of the Special Assistant to the Secretary for Regional Economic Coordination

The Office of the Special Assistant to the Secretary for Regional Economic Coordination in the Department of Commerce provides assistance to multistate regional commissions established for designated Economic Development Regions. These regions are established for large geographic areas whose economic development lags behind the rest of the Nation. Designated regions are tied together by common economic, geographic, cultural, and historic relationships. Regional commissions include a Federal cochairman and State cochairman, the Governor of one of the states in the region. The Governors of the other States in the region are the other members of the commission.

Under this program, the commissions initiate and coordinate long-range regional economic development programs; conduct studies and surveys; advise on economic development districts within the regions; and prepare recommendations for both long-range and short-term programs.

Matters relating to tourism, recreation, and fish and wildlife are considered.

The Secretary of Commerce has designated five regions: New England, Ozarks, Upper Great Lakes, Coastal Plains, and Four Corners.

Authority: Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965—Title V; App'd. August 26, 1965; P.L. 89–136 (79 Stat. 552).

Rehabilitation Services Administration Training and Teaching Grants

Agency:
Rehabilitation Services Administration

The Rehabilitation Services Administration makes grants to schools, universities, and non-profit organizations and agencies to cover part of the cost of professional education courses, including recreation, which can contribute to vocational rehabilitation of the disabled.

Teaching grants are given to help educational institutions and agencies establish, improve or expand their professional instruction in courses which contribute to the rehabilitation of disabled persons.

Grants made to educational institutions and agencies provide financial assistance to students seeking training in rehabilitation. Trainees are provided with full tuition plus a stipend for living expenses. Under this program, the Rehabilitation Services Administration helps professional workers specializing in recreation for persons with disabilities get Master's degrees. Those wishing to pursue careers in teaching or research also may receive financial support for doctoral study. Individuals seeking grants as trainees should apply directly to institutions sponsoring the courses.

Authority: Vocational Rehabilitation Act; App'd. June 2, 1920; P.L. 66–436 (41 Stat. 735; 29 U.S.C. 4, Sec. 4) as amended.

River Basin Planning Grants

Agency:
Water Resources Council

The Water Resources Council is authorized to distribute grants of $5million per year through 1976 to the States for comprehensive river basin planning. Funds are allotted on the basis of State population, land area, need for comprehensive basin planning, and financial need. The Federal Government contributes up to 50 percent of the cost of carrying out State river basin planning programs approved by the Water Resources Council. The program provides for coordination between water and related land resources planning and Statewide recreation planning under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program (p. 100).

Authority: Water Resources Planning Act; App'd. July 22, 1965; P.L. 89-80 (79 Stat. 244).

Small Reclamation Projects

Agency:
Bureau of Reclamation

The Bureau of Reclamation is authorized to make loans and grants of up to $6,500,000 to non-Federal organizations having authority to contract with the Federal Government for water resource development projects in the 17 western-most contiguous States and Hawaii. The total project cost must be less than $10,000,000 and must be primarily for irrigation although other minor purposes may be served such as flood control, municipal and industrial water, recreation, fish and wildlife, and hydroelectric power generation. Where these purposes are in the public interest, grants are available for costs allocated to flood control and for a portion of the costs allocated to recreation and fish and wildlife. Grants can be made even though a loan is not requested if the project is primarily for irrigation and all other project costs are paid by the district.

A project under the Small Reclamation Projects Act must be a complete irrigation undertaking, or a separate and distinct portion of such a project, or rehabilitation and improvement programs for existing irrigation developments.

Grants and loans are limited to the 18 Western States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and Hawaii.

Organizations which may obtain loans and grants are States or political subdivisions thereof; conservation, reclamation, and irrigation districts; water users associations, and agencies created by interstate compact.

Authority: Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956; App'd. August 6, 1956; P.L. 84–984 (70 Stat. 1044), as amended by the Act of June 5, 1957; P.L. 85–47 (71 Stat. 48); as amended by the Act of September 2, 1966; P.L. 89–553 (80 Stat. 376).

Small Watershed Projects

Agency:
Soil Conservation Service

The Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program of the Soil Conservation Service, commonly known as the Small Watershed Program, provides a coordinated approach to land and water resource conservation, flood prevention, and water use. Through financial assistance coupled with technical assistance, the Soil Conservation Service assists and cooperates with watershed project sponsors to protect, manage, improve, and develop watershed land and water resources, including recreation, fish, and wildlife resources.

Applications for Federal help in developing and carrying out watershed projects can be initiated by local organizations with authority for such activities under State law. Sponsors include soil and water conservation districts, municipalities, counties, and watershed, flood-control, conservancy, drainage, irrigation, or other special-purpose districts. Designated State agencies must approve applications before consideration and approval by the Soil Conservation Service. If plans include storage structures exceeding 2,500 acre-feet capacity or involves over $250,000 in Federal construction funds, approval by appropriate Committees of Congress is necessary.

The Small Watershed Program is limited to watersheds up to 250,000 acres in size. Within these project areas, coordinated patterns for conservation of the land and water resources are sought by introducing land conservation practices, flood prevention measures, and water-use plans. The land uses introduced and reservoirs created also provide a variety of new recreation opportunities and fish and wildlife habitat.

The Federal Government bears 100 percent of construction costs applicable to flood prevention. This includes investigations, surveys, preparation of plans and estimates. All costs for land and water rights for purposes other than public recreation and public fish and wildlife developments are borne by the sponsor.

Costs of public recreation and fish and wildlife measures added to a project are shared on a 50–50 basis between the Soil Conservation Service and sponsor. These measures include:

(1) Land acquisition and access rights.
(2) Installation of minimum basic facilities for public recreation such as boat docks and ramps, beach development, picnic tables and fireplaces, sanitary facilities, public water supply, power facilities, roads and trails, parking lots, and other similar or related facilities needed for public health, safety, access to and use of the recreation area.
(3) Enlargement of reservoirs to provide water storage for public recreation.
(4) Specific fish and wildlife habitat improvements, such as added storage capacity in reservoirs, stream channel improvements, and marsh and development pits for breeding and nesting areas for migratory waterfowl and aquatic mammals.

To be eligible for cost-sharing, Small Watershed Project recreation developments must be open to the public. Projects are limited to one development in plans for less than 75,000 acres, two in plans for 75,000 to 150,000 acres, and three in plans for areas larger than 150,000 acres. Sponsors may charge fees for public recreation if they do

not produce revenues in excess of requirements to amortize the initial investment. Such fees may also provide sufficient funds for operation and maintenance of the facilities.

Loans to help sponsors pay their shares of project costs are available from the Farmers Home Administration (p. 5).

Authority: Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act; App'd. August 3, 1954; P.L. 83–566 (69 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 1001, et seq.), as amended. Flood Control Act of 1944; App'd. December 22, 1944; P.L. 78–534 (58 Stat. 887; 33 U.S.C. 701–1). Omnibus Flood Control Act of 1936; App'd. June 22, 1936; P.L. 74–738 (74 Stat. 1570).

Special Impact

Agency:
Manpower Administration

The Special Impact program, administered by the Manpower Administration of the Department of Labor, is designed for youths and adults. Its goal is to solve critical problems facing specific urban areas where there are large numbers of low-income residents. Preferred applicants are the chronically unemployed who have no reasonable prospects for full-time employment or for training assistance under other Federal training programs.

The work-training projects funded under the program are designed to develop and mobilize all resources within a community. Such projects will concentrate on work training that will result in an overall improvement in the neighborhood where participants reside. Project activities may include renovating houses or apartments, improving health facilities, expanding community programs, and developing "vest pocket" parks and recreational facilities.

Authority: Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended by Act of November 8, 1966; P.L. 89–794 (80 Stat. 1455).

State Extension Service Aid

Agency:
Federal Extension Service

The Federal Extension Service allocates Federal funds for extension work to the States and reviews and approves State extension budgets, project agreements, and work plans.

The cooperative extension program provides educational assistance and advice to individuals and groups interested in developing or operating recreation enterprises or community recreation programs. For instance, county extension agents counsel landowners about converting cropland to recreational uses; help farm families learn how to start and run a farm vacation business; provide recreation leadership training through 4–H or home demonstration clubs; and help groups organize, develop and operate tourist attractions.

Information on recreation enterprise costs and returns, demand, and other decision-making considerations— as well as how to plan, manage, and promote recreation activities—is now available through most extension offices. In addition, county extension agents draw upon extension specialists from their Land-Grant University for specialized training or consultation. The State University extension specialists also conduct special studies and research on matters involving outdoor recreation. As representatives of county governments, Land-Grants Universities, and the Department of Agriculture, extension workers provide contacts with other agencies and organizations offering technical or other assistance.

Authority: Smith-Lever Act; App'd. May 8, 1914; P.L. 63–95 (38 Stat. 372) as amended by Act of August 11, 1955; P.L. 83–360 (69 Stat. 683; 7 U.S.C. 341, et seq.) and Act of October 5, 1962; P.L. 87–749 (76 Stat. 745).

Tree Planting and Reforestation

Agency:
Forest Service

The Forest Service provides financial assistance to aid States in undertaking programs of tree planting and other forestation work. USDA policy limits the program to non-Federal lands.

The program is designed to help assure an adequate future supply of industrial wood. Outdoor recreation benefits which will result from the provision of adequately stocked and well-managed forest land are taken into consideration in its execution.

All classes of forest land suitable for industrial wood production are eligible for inclusion in the plans for forestation. Planting for other than industrial wood purposes, such as fruit and nut orchards, ornamentals and shelterbelts, cannot be included. The cooperating State forester may provide planting stock, seed advice and technical assistance.

The private landowner is required to contribute at least as much, percentagewise, toward the direct cost of forestation of his land as is required under the Agricultural Conservation Program (pg.86).
On non-Federal public lands, the Federal financial contribution cannot exceed that expended by the State.

To be eligible for the program, a State must submit a plan for forest land tree planting and reforestation. In order to bring about participation of individuals and local government agencies, the plan is on a project area basis, preferably conterminous with a county or group of counties. Associated benefits to be derived from forestation, such as betterment of recreational and wildlife values, must be clearly identified in the plan.

Authority: Agricultural Act of 1956—Title IV: App'd. May 28, 1956; P.L. 84–540 (70 Stat. 188; 16 U.S.C. 568e).

TVA Lands Transfer and Conveyance

Agency:
Tennessee Valley Authority

Disposal by transfer or conveyance of Federal lands is one of the agency's primary means of encouraging and guiding the use of lands with recreation potential by States and their political subdivisions and by other Federal agencies. All such land disposals are in accord with TVA land-use policy. This recognizes outdoor recreation as an integral part of the pattern for conomic development of the Tennessee Valley.

The Tennessee Valley Authority transfers custody of land to other Federal agencies which have programs complementing those of TVA and which maintain field organizations within the Tennessee Valley equipped to administer the lands. In the past several years, TVA has transferred 61,985 acres to the Forest Service for administration as part of the National Forest System (p. 73), 18,478 acres to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife for management as part of the Wheeler and Tennessee National Wildlife Refuges, and 44,647 acres to the National Park Service as part of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and the Natchez Trace Parkway.

The Tennessee Valley Authority also conveys land to State and local government agencies for recreation purposes for nominal cash considerations. TVA is reimbursed for survey and mapping costs inherent to such transactions. The State or local government involved must submit evidence of willingness and ability to develop, manage, and operate the property in a manner which will preserve and enhance the recreational values. Such property is subject to repossession by TVA if used for nonrecreation purposes, and all property transactions are subject to anti-pollution convenants.

Authority: Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933; App'd. May 18, 1933; P.L. 73–17 (48 Stat. 58, amended; 16 U.S.C. 831).

Urban Beautification and Improvement

Agencies:
Community Resources Development Administration
Renewal Assistance Administration

Grants to help beautify publicly owned or controlled land and open spaces are provided through the Neighborhood Programs Division. The grants are available to State, county, city, park, recreation, or school district units which follow overall beautification programs prepared and adopted by the general purpose government.

Grants may be used for park development such as basic water and sanitary facilities, paths and walks, landscaping, shelters and recreation equipment; upgrading and improvement of public areas such as malls, squares and waterfronts; and street improvements such as facilities for outdoor exhibits.

Grants may not exceed 50 percent of the amount by which the cost of approved beautification and improvement activities carried on by the applicant during a fiscal year exceeds the usual expenditures for comparable activities.

Grants covering up to 50 percent of the cost of activities may be approved for qualified demonstration projects. To be eligible, demonstration projects must contribute significantly to development and demonstration of new and improved methods and materials for use in urban beautification and improvement activities, and have broad applicability to guide beautification programs in other communities.

Authority: Housing Act of 1961—Title VII; App'd. June 30, 1961; P.L. 87–70 (75 Stat. 183; 42 U.S.C. 1500–1500e) as amended by Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965—Title IX; App'd. August 10, 1965; P.L. 89–117 (79 Stat. 494).

Vocational Rehabilitation Services for the Disabled

Agency:
Rehabilitation Services Administration

The Rehabilitation Services Administration administers a variety of grant programs, including (1) grants-in-aid to States for the basic support and improvement of vocational rehabilitation services designed to restore disabled persons to jobs and useful living, (2) grants to support professional training in vocational rehabilitation and (3) grants to support construction and improvement of rehabilitation facilities and workshops.

The Rehabilitation Services Administration encourages States, public and other nonprofit rehabilitation organizations and agencies as follows: (1) To construct rehabilitation centers, sheltered outdoor workshops and other special facilities to furnish adequate recreation services for handicapped persons participating in the programs; (2) to incorporate adequate recreation activities in the treatment and rehabilitation programs of those receiving extended hospitalization and chronic disease care; (3) to arrange for recreation services, where needed and possible, for persons served by the State rehabilitation programs.

Authority: Vocational Rehabilitation Act; App'd. June 2, 1920; P.L. 66–236; (41 Stat. 735; 29 U.S.C. ch. 4) as amended.

Waste Treatment Construction Grants

Agency:
Federal Water Pollution Control Administration

Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, States, municipalities, intermunicipal and interstate agencies may receive grants for the construction of waste treatment works which will prevent the discharge of untreated or inadequately treated wastes into any waters. Such projects serve to improve natural beauty and outdoor recreation resources.

Any municipality or other public body which has authority to construct, maintain, and operate a sewage treatment plant is eligible. A grant may not exceed 30 percent of the estimated reasonable cost of construction, except that the grant may be increased to 40 percent of project cost if the State also contributes 30 percent, and to 50 percent of project if the State contributes 25 percent and if enforceable water quality standards have been established for the waters into which the project discharges.

The amount of the grant may be increased by an additional 10 percent, if the project conforms with a comprehensive metropolitan plan.

Authority: Water Pollution Control Act; App'd. June 30, 1948; P.L. 80–845 (62 Stat. 1155, as amended; 33 U.S.C. 466 et seq.). Act of July 9, 1956; P.L. 84–660 (70 Stat. 498), as amended by Act of July 20, 1961; P.L. 87–88 (75 Stat. 204); the Water Quality Act of 1965; App'd. October 2, 1965; P.L. 89–234 (79 Stat. 903) and the Clean Water Restoration Act of 1966, App'd. November 3, 1966; P.L. 89–753 (80 Stat. 1246) as amended.

Water and Sewer Facility Grants

Agency:
Community Resources Development Administration

The Community Resources Development Administration of the Department of Housing and Urban Development makes grants to finance specific projects for basic public water and sewer facilities, excluding sewerage treatment works. With few exceptions, grants cannot exceed 50 percent of development costs. The grants are available to local public bodies and agencies and to Indian tribes which have the authority to plan, finance, construct, or otherwise carry out such projects. After October 1, 1969, all federally assisted projects must be consistent with areawide water or sewer facilities system programs which are part of the comprehensively planned development of the area. Until then, grants may be made at the discretion of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development if projects will be part of areawide water or sewer facilities programs which are under preparation.

Authority: Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965—Title VII; App'd. August 10, 1965; P.L. 89–117 (79 Stat. 490).

Water Pollution Control Grants to States

Agency:
Federal Water Pollution Control Administration

This program is designed to provide assistance to State and interstate water pollution control agencies in the administration of their programs. In this type of grant, the amount available for distribution to States is allotted annually on the basis of a formula which considers population, the extent of the water pollution problem, and financial need. The amount allotted to each State comprises the sum of three subsidiary distributions: (a) a basic grant of $12,000 is allotted to each State; (b) of the available remainder of the appropriation, two-thirds is prorated in proportion to population, weighted by a reciprocal of average personal income *per capita* (thus proportionately larger shares are available to States with lower average income); and (c) the remaining one-third of the available appropriation is prorated according to the relative density of population in the several States, and half according to the number of industrial establishments discharging industrial wastes.

The program does not specify provisions for distribution of funds among interstate agencies. By regulation contained in the Federal Register, the sum available for interstate agencies is allotted among eligible agencies by calculating distributions (b) and (c), in terms of the data for the several States composing each interstate agency. Guidelines to assist States in applying for program grants were issued by FWPCA in April 1967.

Authority: Water Pollution Control Act; App'd. June 30, 1948; P.L. 80–845 (62 Stat. 1155, as amended; 33 U.S.C. 466 et. seq.).

Wildlife Restoration Federal Aid

Agency:
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife makes cost-sharing grants to the States and to Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands for the conservation and restoration of wildlife resources. The grants are for up to 75 percent of the cost of approved projects initiated by State game and fish departments. Eligible projects include the acquisition, development, restoration, rehabilitation and improvement of land and water areas adaptable as feeding, resting, or breeding places for wildlife as well as research and management activities. Only 25 percent of the total apportioned to a State can be used for maintenance of existing projects and only 30 percent for management.

Funds for the program come from an 11 percent manufacturers' excise tax on sporting arms and ammunition. The amount available to a State is based on the relative land area of the State and the relative number of paid hunting license holders in the State. However, each State is entitled to at least 0.5 percent of the funds apportioned to all the States, and no State can receive more than 5 percent of the total. Over $30 million was apportioned to the States in fiscal year 1969.

To participate in this program, States must assent to the provisions of the Federal law, adopt State laws for wildlife conservation, and devote all license fees paid by hunters to their fish and game departments.

Authority: Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (Pittman-Robertson Act); App'd. September 2, 1937, P.L. 75–415 (50 Stat. 917, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 669–669b, 669c–669i).

Federal credit programs benefit both public and private borrowers, and include direct and participating loans, interest-free advances, loan insurance, and loan guarantee programs. These programs are intended to supplement, rather than to substitute for, private credit. In some cases, they fill gaps by providing or stimulating credit not otherwise available to important groups of borrowers. Often they assume or share in the risks which private lenders, at least initially, cannot reasonably be expected to take. Similarly, the terms on which the assistance is provided often are more liberal, with longer maturities, smaller down payments, or lower interest rates than are generally available otherwise. In several programs, the loan is a part of a package of Federal assistance which may include, for example, research grants to help identify promising new businesses in depressed areas or technical assistance in carrying out watershed development.

Chapter III

Credit Programs

American Indian Financial Assistance

Agency:
Bureau of Indian Affairs

The Bureau of Indian Affairs administers a $30 million Revolving Credit Fund from which loans are made to Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut tribes, cooperatives, credit associations, corporations, and individuals. Emphasis is placed on loans which create employment opportunities for individuals and new sources of revenues for the tribes. Terms of loans are for periods of up to 40 years with interest rates ranging by loan purpose from 2 percent to 5½ percent simple interest per year. Applicants for loans from the revolving fund must present evidence that funds are unavailable from private sources.

The loans are available to individuals and organizations for legitimate purposes that promote economic development. Reasonable assurance that the loans can be repaid is required. Loans are available for recreational and tourism attractions and facilities such as establishment of Indian villages, campgrounds, picnic areas, and swimming pools, motels, restaurants, and tourist lodges.

Authority: Indian Reorganization Act; App'd. June 18, 1934; P.L. 73-383 (48 Stat. 986; 25 U.S.C. 470) as amended.

Act of June 26, 1936: P.L. 80-516 (49 Stat. 1968; 25 U.S.C. 506). Navajo-Hopi Rehabilitation Act; App'd. April 19, 1950; P.L. 81-474 (64 Stat. 44; 25 U.S.C. 634).

Economic Development Business Loans

Agency:
Economic Development Administration

The Economic Development Administration makes direct, low-interest, long-term loans to businesses, including recreation or tourism enterprises to expand or establish needed facilities. This encourages private investment in designated economic development areas or centers. Loans of up to 65 percent of total project costs, including land, buildings, machinery, and equipment, may be made for up to 25 years. The rate of interest is based on Federal borrowing costs. Loans are made for projects which cannot be financed solely through banks or other lending institutions. At least 15 percent of the total project cost must be provided in the form of equity capital or by a loan inferior in lien to that of the Federal Government.

Loan applications are evaluated on the basis of economic and technical soundness and the economic impact of projects on the areas involved. Employment at the facility, directly related jobs in the area, and the additional income generated are considered. Recreation-tourism project loans may be suitable for generating employment in isolated but scenic areas. Loans are not made to help establishments move from one area to another.

Authority: Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965—Title II; App'd. August 26, 1965; P.L. 89–136 (79 Stat. 552), as amended.

Economic Development Loan Guarantees

Agency:
Economic Development Administration

Working capital loans made by private lenders to projects financed under the Economic Development Area Business Loan Program (see above) may be guaranteed by the Economic Development Administration.

Guarantees are made upon application by the lender. These may not exceed 90 percent of the outstanding unpaid balance of the working capital loan. A guarantee is allowed only when working capital is otherwise unavailable from private sources.

Authority: Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965—Title II; App'd. August 26, 1965; P.L. 89–136 (79 Stat. 552), as amended.

Economic Opportunity Loans

Agency:
Small Business Administration

The Small Business Administration makes loans for new or established businesses owned by low-income or disadvantaged persons with special emphasis on those concerns located in urban and rural areas with a high proportion of unemployed or low-income individuals. These loans relax traditional credit standards and instead place emphasis on the character and ability of the individual to repay, rather than on collateral.

The Small Business Administration may lend applicants up to $25,000 for as long as 15 years as its share of a loan financed jointly with a bank or as a direct Government loan. SBA will also guarantee up to 100 percent of a bank loan. The interest rate for a direct loan is currently 5⅝ percent.

Before making a loan, the SBA may require applicants to take management training to strengthen management skills and improve chances for business success. This management guidance and technical assistance may take the form of individual counseling, small workshops, or training courses provided by the SBA or other groups in the community.

Authority: Economic Opportunity Act of 1964—Title IV: App'd. August 20, 1964; P.L. 88–452 (78 Stat. 526) as amended.

Farm Credit Loans

Agency:
Farm Credit Administration

The Federal Land Banks and Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, with their affiliated associations, and the Banks for Cooperatives comprise the cooperative Farm Credit System (p. 45). The Federal Land Banks make long-term farm mortgage loans to farmers through their 644 affiliated Federal Land Bank Associations. Federal Intermediate Credit Banks supervise and lend money to 453 local Production Credit Associations. These make short- and intermediate-term loans to farmers for operating and capital purposes. Banks for Cooperatives lend to over 2,900 farmers' marketing, supply and service cooperatives.

As described on page 45, the Farm Credit Administration supervises and coordinates the three parts of the Farm Credit System under Federal Farm Credit Board Direction (p. 46). Loans may be made to farmers and ranchers to help them diversify their farm or ranch businesses with outdoor recreation enterprises.

Authority: Federal Farm Loan Act; App'd. July 17, 1916; P.L. 64–158 (39 Stat. 370; 12 U.S.C. 771) as amended by Agricultural Credits Act of 1923; App'd. March 4, 1923; P.L. 67–503 (42 Stat. 1455; 12 U.S.C. 1031).

Farm Credit Act of 1933; App'd, June 16, 1933; P.L. 73–75 (48 Stat. 261; 12 U.S.C. 1131g, 1134 c and j) as amended.

Farm Recreation Enterprise Loans

Agency:
Farmers Home Administration

The Farmers Home Administration makes real estate and operating loans to individuals.

To be eligible, applicants must have a farm background and the experience or training needed for the proposed operation. Loans can be used by borrowers to develop recreational enterprises that will supplement their farm income or may be used to convert an entire farm or ranch to recreational purposes. Loans are limited to operators who will manage the operation and provide the primary labor for it. Applicants also must be unable to obtain needed credit elsewhere at reasonable rates and terms. A county committee composed of three local farmers passes on the eligibility of all applicants.

Real estate loans may be used to develop land and water resources, repair and construct buildings, and purchase land and equipment. Recreation enterprises such as campgrounds, swimming facilities, tennis courts, riding stables, vacation cottages, lodges for visitors, lakes and ponds, docks, nature trails, picnic grounds, and shooting preserves can be financed. Maximum loan is $60,000; with a repayment period not to exceed 40 years and a maximum interest rate of 5 percent.

Operating loans may be made to purchase recreation livestock and equipment and to pay necessary operating expenses. The repayment period varies but cannot exceed seven years. Interest rate is 5 percent; the maximum that a farmer may borrow as an operating loan is $35,000.

The Farmers Home Administration gives applicants preliminary assistance in determining engineering and economic soundness, costs and organization, financing, and management matters.

Following this, applicants are expected to arrange for the technical services necessary to design the improvements, prepare estimates of costs, and complete arrangements for organization and financing. If the applicant lacks resources to carry out this work, the Farmers Home Administration may provide additional technical assistance.

The agency conducts periodic inspections to see that loan funds are used as agreed upon and that construction meets approved standards.

Authority: Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961; App'd. August 8, 1961; P.L. 87–128 (75 Stat. 294; 7 U.S.C. 1013a, 1921 et seq.) as amended by the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962; App'd. September 27, 1962; P.L. 87–703 (76 Stat. 605; 7 U.S.C. 608c et al.); Act of August 15, 1968; P.L. 90-488 (82 Stat. 771).

Local Development Company Loans

Agency:
Small Business Administration

Under this program, communities can form Local Development Companies to finance part of the cost of a business enterprise including needed land, buildings, machinery, and equipment for use by an existing small business or a new concern. The Small Business Administration may then furnish the remainder of the required funds to the development company, either directly or in participation with a local bank. Outdoor recreation enterprises and ventures can receive financial aid under this program.

The Samll Business Administration may lend up to $350,000 at 5½ percent interest and on SBA's share for as long as 25 years, for each small firm to be assisted. The development company is called upon to furnish up to 20 percent of the cost of each project and must certify that requested financing is not available from private sources.

Authority: Small Business Investment Act of 1958; App'd. August 21, 1958: P.L. 85-699 (72 Stat. 689) as amended.

Mortgage Insurance for Land Development and New Communities

Agency:
Federal Housing Administration

The Federal Housing Administration administers a mortgage insurance program for financing private acquisition and development of land for residential and related uses, including facilities and improvements for public or common use. To be eligible for the insurance, land must be developed in accordance with a plan. This must provide reasonable assurance that the land development will contribute to good living conditions in the area being developed, be consistent with comprehensive planning for the area in which the land is situated, and assurance that the area being developed will include or be served by such recreational facilities as the Federal Housing Administration Commissioner deems necessary for the health and welfare of the residents.

Mortgage insurance may also be provided for new communities which meet the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development's criteria for eligibility. To be eligible for insurance as a new community, a development must provide, among other things, maximum accessibility from the new residential sites to industrial or other employment centers, and commercial, recreational and cultural facilities in or near the community. Also, the construction of a new community must have been approved by the local government. Aproval by the Governor of the State is also required, unless the locality has been delegated powers of self government.

The maximum mortgage for a single land insurance undertaking may not exceed $25 million. It also is limited to 50 percent of the Federal Housing Administration Commissioner's estimate of the value of the land before development, plus 90 percent of his estimate of the cost of such development, subject to an overall ceiling of 75 percent of the value upon completion. Maximum maturity of a mortgage usually is limited to ten years, unless the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development permits a longer period in the case of new communities. The maximum aggregate amount of mortgage insurance on new communities outstanding at any one time is $250 million.

Authority: National Housing Act; App'd. June 27, 1934; P.L. 73-479 (48 Stat. 1246; 12 U.S.C. 1749aa et seq.).

Mortgage Insurance for Seasonal Homes

Agency:
Federal Housing Administration

The Federal Housing Administration is authorized under the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 to insure mortgages on new seasonal housing. Mortgages on seasonal homes are limited to $15,000 and 75 percent of the appraised value of the property. The housing may be designed for seasonal occupancy, but must meet certain standards, and be located in areas where it is not practical to conform with many of the normal requirements for FHA mortgage insurance on housing in built-up areas. In determining eligibility of properties under this program, consideration will be given to the economic potential of the area where seasonal properties are located and the contribution that such housing will make toward the improvement of the area.

Special provisions in the law authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to suspend the issuance of commitments under this program when there is a shortage of mortgage funds available for residential construction.

Authority: National Housing Act—Section 203(m); App'd. June 27, 1934; P.L. 73–479 (48 Stat. 1246). Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968; P.L. 90–448 (82 Stat. 512; 12 U.S.C. 1709).

Planned-Unit Developments

Agency:
Federal Housing Administration

One concept of housing developed under the home mortgage insurance program of particular significance for outdoor recreation development is "planned-unit development." This involves land subdivisions in which common land for open space or recreation uses is owned by associations of all home owners and is an essential or major element of the development. For these developments, usual minimum property standards are modified by the Federal Housing Administration. Great flexibility in land planning is permitted although agency procedures for handling such developments are substantially the same as for other subdivision proposals.

With respect to this and other related programs, FHA also prepares land use intensity guides which are available to multifamily housing developers and designed to assist them in the land planning phase of their project development. The guides suggest optimum amount of open and recreation space for each square foot of floor area in a multifamily housing project.

Authority: National Housing Act—Sections 203, 220, 221, and 235; App'd. June 27, 1934; P.L. 73–479 (48 Stat. 1246; 12 U.S.C. 1709; 1715–k; 1715–*l*; and 1715–z).

Public Facility Loans

Agency:
Community Resources Development Administration

The Community Resources Development Administration of the Department of Housing and Urban Development provides loans to small communities to cover the full cost of the construction and improvement of local public facilities, including recreation facilities, essential to the health and welfare of the residents.

Loans are available where private financing is not otherwise available on reasonable terms to communities of less than 50,000 population, or less than 150,000 in communities near installations of the National Aeronautics and Space Agency or in redevelopment areas designated by the Economic Development Administration, and to Indian tribes.

Loans are made for a variety of community capital improvements, including recreation facilities and water and sewage developments. The term of the loan may be up to 40 years, depending on the applicant's ability to pay and the estimated useful life of the proposed improvement. When aid is available from other Federal agencies, such as for airports and highways, the Community Resources Development Administration assists only with those parts of the project not covered by the other Federal program.

This program uses a $650 million revolving fund. Application may be made by any local unit of government or State instrumentality which meets the population requirements and which has the legal authority to construct a particular public work and to issue bonds to pay for it. Loans also may be extended to private nonprofit corporations for constructing water and sewer facilities in smaller municipalities or rural areas where there is no public body to provide them.

Authority: Housing Amendments of 1955, App'd. August 11, 1955; P.L. 84–345 (69 Stat. 635; 42 U.S.C. 1491), as amended.

Public Works and Development Facilities Loans

Agency:
Economic Development Administration

Loans of up to 100 percent for public works and development facilities—including those which will provide outdoor recreation benefits—are available from the Economic Development Administration in redevelopment areas where funds are not otherwise available from private or public sources on terms which will permit the accomplishment of the project. Only public or private nonprofit organizations in designated economic development areas may apply for loans.

The loans may run as long as 40 years. Interest rate is based on Federal borrowing costs. The loans may also be used to finance the local share of projects which receive direct or supplementary grant assistance from the Economic Development Administration.

A discussion of criteria for Public Works and Development Facilities and area eligibility appears on page 107.

Authority: Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965—Title II; App'd. August 26, 1965; P.L. 89–136 (79 Stat. 552), as amended.

Public Works Planning Advances

Agency:
Community Resources Development Administration

The Community Resources Development Administration of the Department of Housing and Urban Development makes interest-free advances to States and their political subdivisions and to special districts, authorities and agencies established under State and local law for feasibility studies and the engineering and architectural design of public works including regional and areawide projects. Applicants must have legal authority to plan, finance and construct the project. Applicants must show that they intend to start construction within a reasonable time and that financing of the construction is sound. The public work must conform to existing overall State, local or regional plans. It must be checked with Federal agencies whose clearance is required, such as the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration in the case of waste treatment project plans. Applications are reviewed to assure that they are consistent with local and regional plans of the Comprehensive Planning Assistance Program (p.91). Each public works planning advance must be repaid promptly upon the start of construction of the project. Loans may be given for either preliminary or final planning.

Authority: Housing Act of 1954; App'd. August 2, 1954; P.L. 83–560 (68 Stat. 590).

Rural Electrification Credit

Agency:
Rural Electrification Administration

The Rural Electrification Administration makes loans to finance electrification and telephone systems in rural areas. Consumers and subscribers of REA-financed systems who are interested in starting or expanding commercial or nonprofit rural recreational enterprises may obtain specialized technical and credit-finding assistance from the agency.

The Rural Electrification Act makes electric systems financed by the Rural Electrification Administration eligible to receive loans for relending to individual consumers on their lines, including commercial and industrial consumers such as recreation enterprises, to finance needed electrically-powered equipment. Terms for the consumer loans are for maximum repayment period of 10 years at a recommended 4 percent rate of interest. The use of these funds is limited to financing not more than 90 percent of the costs of wiring and the acquisition and installation costs of electrical and plumbing appliances, including machinery. Loans can be made only when the needed financing is unavailable from other sources, both public and private. Loans have financed the electrical and power facilities of tourism developments and ski areas.

Authority: Rural Electrification Act of 1936; App'd. May 20, 1936; P.L. 74–605 (49 Stat. 1363 as amended; 7 U.S.C. 901–924).

Rural Group Recreational Loans

Agency:
Farmers Home Administration

The Farmers Home Administration makes or insures loans of up to $4 million for the development of recreational projects by nonprofit organizations, such as recreation associations; small country towns of 5,500 population or less; and other rural political subdivisions. Borrowing groups must be unable to obtain credit elsewhere; and must have legal capacity to borrow and repay money. The proposed improvements are to serve farmers, ranchers, farm tenants, farm labors and rural residents either by direct use or by economic benefits. Control of the borrowing organization must remain with local farmers and other rural residents; however, others may use the facilities.

Loans may be made for the development of wildlife and recreation areas such as ponds, lakes, parks, sports areas, golf courses, ski slopes, camping facilities, hiking trails, hunting areas and preserves, fishing and boating facilities, and access roads and parking areas.

Loans are scheduled for repayment within the shortest time consistent with the borrower's ability to pay; however, the maximum term is 40 years. The interest rate may not exceed 5 percent.

Authority: Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961; App'd. August 8, 1961; P.L. 87–128 (75 Stat. 294) as amended by P.L. 89–240 (79 Stat. 931; 7 U.S.C. 1013a, 1921–1929, 1941–1946, 1961–1967, 1981–1990). Food and Agriculture Act of 1962; App'd. September 27, 1962; P.L. 87–703; 7 U.S.C. 608c et al.).

Small Business Investment Company Loans

Agency:
Small Business Administration

Small Business Investment Companies are privately owned and privately operated investment companies. They are licensed by the Small Business Administration to provide equity capital and long-term loans to small firms. The minimum capital required to obtain a license is $300,000. The Small Business Administration not only licenses and regulates small business investment companies participating in their program but also requires a semiannual report and conducts periodic examinations of the company. The agency finances loans, in the form of subordinated debentures to the Small Business Investment Companies.

The companies invest in all types of manufacturing and service industries and a wide variety of other businesses, including construction, retail, and wholesale concerns. Many of these are concerned with outdoor recreation.

A major incentive to Small Business Investment Companies to risk their capital in small businesses is the chance to share in the profits if the businesses grow and prosper. The following three types of investments are commonly used:

Long-Term Loans: Loans to small business concerns, individuals, partnerships, corporations, with a minimum maturity of 5 years.

Convertible Debenture: Small Business Investment Companies lend small business corporations money and in return receive debentures. They then can either accept repayment of the loan or can convert the debenture into an equivalent amount of common stock in the small business.

Common Stock: The Small Business Investment Companies purchase common stock from the small businesses.

Authority: Small Business Investment Act of 1958; App'd. August 21, 1958; P.L. 85–699 (72 Stat. 689 et seq.) as amended.

Small Business Loans

Agency:
Small Business Administration

Small manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, service concerns and other businesses operated for a profit may borrow from the Small Business Administration. They may use their borrowed funds to construct, expand, or convert facilities; to purchase buildings, equipment, or materials; or for working capital.

Outdoor recreation small businesses which have obtained loans include golf, tennis, and ski clubs; day and children's camps; marinas; tent and trailer campgrounds; bathing beaches, inns, lodges and motels; tourist ranches, skating rinks, and horseback riding stables.

When the financing is not otherwise available on reasonable terms, SBA may guarantee up to 90 percent or $350,000, whichever is less, of a bank loan to a small firm. If the entire loan is not obtainable from a private lender and if an SBA guaranteed loan is not available, SBA will then consider advancing funds on an immediate participation basis with a bank. SBA will consider making a direct loan only when these other forms of financing are not obtainable.

SBA's share of a participation loan may not at the present time exceed 75 percent or $150,000, whichever is less. Direct loans may not exceed $100,000.

SBA business loans may be for as long as ten years, except those portions of loans for construction purposes which may have a maturity of 15 years. However, working capital loans are usually limited to 6 years.

Maximum interest rate for the Small Business Administration's portion of a loan is set by legislation at 5½ percent and all the agency's direct loans to businesses are at this rate. On guaranteed loans and participations, the financial institution may charge a legal and reasonable rate. On participation loans, the Small Business Administration interest rate may be lowered to 5 percent, but not less, if the bank also sets the same rate.

The program enables small businesses to obtain loans when they cannot find private financing at reasonable rates and terms and they are not eligible for financing from other government agencies.

Authority: Small Business Act; App'd. July 18, 1958; P.L. 85–536 (72 Stat. 384; 15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.).

Veterans Loan Guarantees

Agency:
Veterans Administration

Loans made by private lending institutions to World War II or Korean conflict veterans to conduct business enterprises may be guaranteed by the Veterans Administration up to 50 percent of the amount of the loan. The guarantee may not exceed $4,000 for real estate loans or $2,000 for other loans. Such loans may be for the purposes of acquiring, developing or operating outdoor recreational resources and facilities.

World War II or Korean conflict veteran's eligibility for the guaranty of loans is governed by a formula based on his active wartime service. Subject to this, the terminal date for eligibility derived from World War II service is July 25, 1970, and for Korean conflict veterans, January 31, 1975. Veterans should apply to the nearest Veterans Administration regional office or center for determination of their eligibility.

The relative need of an applicant for credit assistance is not a consideration in the guaranty of a loan. Before loans can be guaranteed, however, the Veterans Administration must determine that the ability and experience of the veteran and the conditions under which he proposes to pursue his business indicate reasonable likelihood that he will be successful. The maximum maturity for a guaranteed loan is 10 years for non-real estate loans and 30 years for real estate loans.

Authority: Act of June 22, 1944; P.L. 78–346 (58 Stat. 284). Act of December 28, 1945; P.L. 79–268 (59 Stat. 623). Act of September 2, 1958, Title 38; P.L. 85–857 (72 Stat. 1105; U.S.C. 37). Act of September 14, 1960; P.L. 86–665)74 Stat. 531).

Watershed Loans

Agency:
Farmers Home Administration

Watershed loans and advances, including funds for developing recreation facilities, may be made to finance a local sponsor's share of costs for improvements in small watershed projects which have been approved by the Soil Conservation Service (p. 9). These improvements may include recreation developments in or adjacent to reservoirs, lakes, natural streams or shorelines including minimum basic facilities needed for public health and safety, access and use.

Local sponsoring organizations may include soil and water conservation districts, irrigation districts, drainage districts, flood prevention or control districts, municipal corporations, and reservoir companies or similar organizations not operating for profit. The sponsor must have authority under State law to obtain, give security for, and raise revenues to repay the loan and to operate and maintain the facilities financed with the loan.

Watershed loans are repayable over periods of up to 50 years; interest usually averages about three percent.

Authority: Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961; App'd. August 8, 1961; P.L. 87–128 (75 Stat. 294; 7 U.S.C. 1013a, 1921, et seq), as amended by Section 306, Food and Agriculture Act of 1962; App'd. September 27, 1962; P.L. 87–703 (76 Stat. 605; 7 U.S.C. 608 et al.).

Most Federal agencies with programs related to outdoor recreation provide technical counsel and assistance to States, other public bodies, private organizations, individuals and other Federal agencies.

Technical assistance furnished by Federal agencies in conjunction with their financial aid programs is discussed in Chapter II, Grant Programs, and Chapter III, Credit Programs.

The term technical assistance is sometimes used to refer to reports on research and special studies, training, and general information and educational services. Assistance of this type is listed as separate activities in subsequent chapters.

Chapter IV

Technical Assistance Programs

Aeronautical Recreation Assistance

Agency:
Federal Aviation Administration

The Federal Aviation Administration provides assistance to the public in the many phases of general aviation including recreational flying. In order to promote safety, FAA provides technical advice and assistance to groups such as flying, sky diving, and travel clubs as well as to individuals. Federal Aviation Regulations contain rules on individual medical certification, aircraft certification and registration, air traffic rules and patterns, and other subjects. FAA's Advisory Circular Series as well as other publications and films provide additional information. The Advisory Circulars *International Parachute Jumping* and *Certification and Operation of Amateur-Built Aircraft* provide information and regulations on these activities.

Authority: Federal Aviation Act of 1958; App'd. August 23, 1958; P.L. 85–726 (72 Stat. 731, as amended; 49 U.S.C. 1301).

Economic Development Technical Assistance

Agency:
Economic Development Administration

The Economic Development Administration provides an extensive program of technical assistance. This program helps distressed areas understand the scope of their problems as well as their economic and resource potential. Aid is available both to designated redevelopment areas and to other areas having substantial needs of such assistance. Management and operational assistance, including the planning and development of outdoor recreation resources and facilities, is also given to private firms and local development groups. By law, repayment of technical assistance costs may be required if the assistance is expected to result in substantial benefits to particular companies for whom the project is undertaken.

This technical assistance program also includes the professional counseling and training of personnel responsible for administration of local, district and State economic development programs.

The Economic Development Administration provides some of the technical assistance directly with its own staff. It furnishes other assistance by contract with private individuals, consulting firms, institutions and universities.

Sample reports issued by EDA include: The Northeast Ski Industry; Tourism at Flathead Lake, Montana; Feasibility of Commercial and Recreation Facilities in the Navaho Indian Reservation, Arizona and New Mexico; and A Program for Increasing the Contribution of Tourism to the Alaskan Economy.

Authority: Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965—Title III; App'd. August 26, 1965; P.L. 89–136 (79 Stat. 552), as amended.

Environmental Sanitation Aid to Federal Agencies

Agency:
Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service

The Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, makes recommendations to Federal recreation management agencies concerning public health and sanitation requirements in recreation areas. Assistance is provided the National Park Service in sanitary engineering and in annual environmental health surveys of all national parks, monuments and recreation areas. This includes inspections of water supplies, milk sources, food preparation and serving, sewage and solid waste disposal, and insect and rodent control. The Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service also reviews and approves construction plans of proposed sanitary engineering works at National Park Service System areas. In addition, the Service furnishes sanitary engineering technical assistance to the Forest Service when requested.

Authority: Public Health Service Act; App'd. July 1, 1902; P.L. 57–236 (32 Stat. 712; as amended; 42 U.S.C. 241, 243).

Farmers' Recreation Cooperatives

Agency:
Farmer Cooperative Service

The Farmer Cooperative Service provides technical assistance to farmers cooperatives, including recreational and other types of rural cooperatives. Upon request from interested cooperatives the FCS makes special studies, and gives advice based on analysis of available data and previous research. FCS also advised groups which are interested in organizing a farmer cooperative.

FCS staff members review and comment on proposals and programs of urban, user-type recreation cooperatives. Field visits to this type of cooperative may be made when visits can be arranged to coincide with other field work.

The Service also gives advisory assistance to landgrant colleges, and Federal and State agencies in planning and reviewing elements of research projects involving cooperatives.

Authority: Cooperative Marketing Act of 1926; App'd. July 2, 1926; P.L. 69–450 (44 Stat. 802; 7 U.S.C. 451–457).

Fish and Wildlife Extension Services

Agency:
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife gives technical assistance in fish and wildlife matters to groups, individuals and private landowners. This aid is usually provided through talks, lectures and field demonstrations as well as the distribution of literature dealing with fishery and wildlife management. Where additional on-the-ground counsel may be desirable, the Bureau usually refers the person to the appropriate State agency since it is physically impossible to give personal attention to more than a small percentage of such requests.

Authority: Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act; App'd. March 10, 1934; P.L. 73–121 (48 Stat. 401, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 661). Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956; App'd. August 8, 1956; P.L. 84–1024 (70 Stat. 1119, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 742a–j).

Fishery Management Aid on Federal and Indian Lands

Agency:
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife provides technical assistance in fishery management to Federal land and water managing agencies and to Indian tribes. The objective of this program is to provide guidance to Federal land-managing agencies in the development and execution of fishery management programs.

BSFW develops plans to be carried out by the land administering agency. These plans consist of basic surveys of existing and potential fishing areas and include recommendations of specific management practices. In 1967, assistance was given to approximately 10 National Parks, 154 Department of Defense areas and 53 Indian Reservations. Areas under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service, the Veterans Administration and Public Health Service also have been assisted. This aid is especially signficant in the management of fishery resources on Indian lands since, in most instances, the States are unable to work on Indian Trust lands.

This technical assistance has provided sport fishing opportunities for visitors from off the reservations and to Indians alike. Visitors to the reservations have aided the Indian tribes economically by the payment of fishing fees and by providing additional job opportunities.

Authority: Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act; App'd. March 10, 1934; P.L. 73–121 (48 Stat. 401, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 661–666c). Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956; App'd. August 8, 1956; P.L. 84–1024 (70 Stat. 1119, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 742a–j).

Act of September 15, 1960; P.L. 86–797 (74 Stat. 1052; 16 U.S.C. 670a–e).

Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the Department of Defense; July 11, 1960.

Memorandum of Understanding between the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Forest Service; October 31, 1960.

Memorandum of Understanding between the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the Bureau of Indian Affairs; June 20, 1963.

Memorandum of Understanding between the National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service; August 5, 1966.

Forestry Aid to Federal Agencies

Agency:
Forest Service

The Forest Service gives technical assistance in forestry to other Federal agencies and Departments. This includes advice and help in the preparation of coordinated multiagency development plans for forest resources including recreation.

The Forest Service also reviews proposals submitted to the Economic Development Administration which include plans and studies involving forest lands, products and industries.

Authority: Basic Agricultural Act of 1862; App'd. May 10, 1862, (RS 520; 5 U.S.C. 511).

White Pine Blister Rust Protection Act; App'd. April 26, 1940; P.L. 76–486 (54 Stat. 168; 16 U.S.C. 594).

Act of September 21, 1944; P.L. 78–425 (58 Stat. 736, 741) as amended.

Forest Pest Control Act; App'd. June 25, 1947; P.L. 80–110 (61 Stat. 177; 16 U.S.C. 594).

Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act; App'd. August 4, 1954; P.L. 83–566 (68 Stat. 666, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1001–1007).

Agriculture Appropriation Act of 1954; App'd. January 30, 1954; P.L. 83–290 (68 Stat. 4).

Forestry Assistance, General

Agency:
Forest Service

The Forest Service provides technical assistance to individuals, industries, organizations and agencies when State foresters cannot do so. Although aid may be furnished on all types of forestry work, emphasis is placed on highly specialized technical activities generally not handled by the separate State forestry organizations. High priority is given to management problems, including recreation management, on State and community forests. General Forestry Assistance also contributes to rural areas development by helping to evaluate forest resources, market potentials and job opportunities.

Authority: Basic Agricultural Act of 1862; App'd. May 10, 1862; (RS 520; 5 U.S.C. 511).

Highway Development, Esthetic

Agency:
Bureau of Public Roads

Through technical assistance to the States, the Bureau of Public Roads encourages and promotes the development of esthetically pleasing highways. Specific attention is given to roadside rest developments, control of highway access and improved highway location and design. The Bureau works closely with the State highway departments through the committees of the American Association of State Highway Officials (AASHO) and the Highway Research Board. The Bureau has cooperated with the AASHO in developing a series of technical brochures. AASHO, with major assistance from BPR, also developed "Policy on Safety Rest Areas" (Interstate), which is used as a general guide for similar roadside areas along the primary system highways. The Bureau of Public Roads assists the Highway Research Board's Committee on Roadside Development in all phases of their work.

BPR also furnishes a limited amount of assistance to the States in training. Since 1941, BPR has cooperated with the Ohio State Highway Department in the annual Ohio Short Course on Roadside Development.

Authority: Highway Code Act of 1958; App'd. August 27, 1958; P.L. 85–767 (72 Stat. 885, as amended; 23 U.S.C. 307–307E).

Indian Industrial Development

Agency:
Bureau of Indian Affairs

The Bureau of Indian Affairs aids Indian tribes by identifying and evaluating opportunities on or near Indian reservations for industrial, commercial and service-type business developments including tourist and recreation enterprises. BIA further assists in developing programs and facilities to attract industry and commerce to Indian communities. It also helps Indians and other entrepreneurs to establish businesses which will increase the employment of Indians. Economic self-sufficiency is fostered by encouraging Indian participation in the ownership, management and operation of these enterprises.

Recreation resources on many Indian reservations provide opportunities for increasing Indian employment and income through enterprises catering to recreationists' needs for accommodations, entertainment and other services. To further the establishment of these types of businesses, feasibility studies and investigations are undertaken and prospectuses are developed. This assistance is available to potential investors or tribal groups which might own and operate facilities serving the recreationists.

Authority: Act of November 2, 1921; P.L. 67–85 (42 Stat. 208; 25 U.S.C. 13).

Bureau of Indian Affairs Commissioner's Memorandums: August 9, 1955, October 29, 1958, and July 20, 1962.

Outdoor Recreation Technical Assistance

Agency:
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation provides recreation technical assistance and advice to Federal agencies, States and their political subdivisions and private interests including nonprofit organizations. Although BOR works directly with agencies and individuals, to the degree possible, demands require that the Bureau's technical assistance effort be designed largely to strengthen States in their key role in outdoor recreation; this program also assists the States in providing technical assistance to local governments and private interests.

Aid to non-Federal interests deals with information on recreation planning, financing programs and an assortment of technical problems. Within limits of available resources, assistance and advice is given to State planning agencies in development of their comprehensive outdoor recreation plans. This advice consists of technical information on standards, socioeconomic factors, and planning methods.

The Bureau is a focal point for a national clearinghouse of technical information on outdoor recreation and environmental quality. This includes a quarterly series of "Outdoor Recreation Action" reports available to cooperating public outdoor recreation officials. Private individuals may subscribe to the series through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, for $2.00 per year or 55 cents per copy ($2.50 for foreign subscriptions).

BOR makes on-site investigations of surplus Federal lands for the General Services Administration. These investigations are made when State and local agencies make application to acquire these surplus lands for park and recreation or historic purposes (p. 96). BOR is also responsible for compliance inspections of such properties to insure that they are used for the purpose for which they were acquired and in accord with the terms of the statute and deeds.

BOR, upon request of the Bureau of Land Management, reviews applications from States, local governments and public nonprofit organizations desiring to acquire public domain lands for outdoor recreation purposes (p. 201).

Technical advice also is given to the Department of Housing and Urban Development on open-space land acquisition grants (p. 104). BOR also assists the Department of Housing and Urban Development in evaluating applications for the outdoor recreation portion of the "701" comprehensive planning grants-in-aid program (p. 91).

Authority: Act of May 28, 1963; P.L. 88–29 (77 Stat. 49; 16 U.S.C. 460–*1*); Section 13(h), Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended by the Act of June 10, 1948 (62 Stat. 350; 50 U.S.C. Sec. 1622(h)) and continued in effect by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949; App'd. June 30, 1949; P.L. 81–152 (63 Stat. 377, 387, 399; 40 U.S.C. 484), as amended; Secretarial Delegation, July 9, 1962 (27 F.R. 6719).

Park and Recreation Area Technical Assistance

Agency:
National Park Service

The National Park Service provides technical assistance on park and recreation matters to other Federal agencies, and to States and their political subdivisions. Such assistance consists of professional advice and consultation on park agency organization; administration, planning, and the operation and maintenance of park systems; personnel training; historical and archeological programs; and general development planning. Limited planning assistance is furnished on a selective basis. Studies requiring substantial time and travel are generally performed on a reimbursable basis.

Authority: Park, Parkway and Recreation Area Act; App'd. June 23, 1936; P.L. 74–770 (49 Stat. 1894). Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968; P.L. 90–577 (82 Stat. 1102).

Physical Fitness and Sports Assistance

Agency:
President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports

The President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports furnishes various forms of technical assistance in physical fitness and recreation programs and facilities. This assistance is available to schools, recreation agencies, professional and voluntary agencies, industry, sports clubs, and individual citizens. Direct field assistance is provided on a limited basis. The Council sometimes employs consultants for special projects and often refers inquirers to specific sources of help.

The Council staff conducts clinics and demonstrations for teachers, recreation leaders, physical directors of Y.M.C.A.'s and similar organizations and professionals. Methods of organizing and conducting conditioning activities are stressed. Recent research findings on physical fitnes are interpreted and applied. Technical aid in the programming and conducting of clinics is also given to those who wish to conduct their own educational programs of this kind.

The Council provides technical counsel on a consultative basis to business and industrial organizations interested in establishing or in improving their employee fitness. This service can range from initial program guideline development to analysis and suggested improvement of comparatively sophisticated ongoing fitness programs. It also ranges from programs to involve large employee groups to those concentrating on some specially selected employee segment, e.g., middle management.

The Council provides the same type consultative services and assistance to Federal, State and local governmental units for their employee fitness and recreation programs. Also, it works with other agencies to help them fulfill their responsibilities, e.g., devolpment of an exercise routine and supporting publication, "The Fitness Challenge . . . in the later years" for the Administration on Aging.

The Council provides generalized guidelines and renders other forms of technical counsel and assistance to any State government which is interested in organizing and operating a Governor's Council on Physical Fitness. This type Council, Commission, or Committee assists its chief State executive in developing and sponsoring improved physical fitness programs and in his efforts to encourage greater individual and group attention to physical fitness matters. Such organizations also serve as the formal mechanism for eliciting citizen support such as Citizens' Advisory Committees on Physical Fitness.

The Council has stimulated and assisted many States and local school systems in establishing Physical Fitness Demonstration Centers. These Centers exemplify sound practices in health, physical education and recreation and serve as models for other schools and communities in initiating or improving their own fitness programs.

In consultation with national leaders in related professions, the Council has published several booklets in which recommendations are projected for school, college, and community programs. One of these, *Physical Fitness Elements in Recreation,* contains specific suggestions for coordination of community interests in developing broad recreation programs.

The Council also has produced several educational films with the cooperation of business firms. One of these, *Community Action for Recreation,* presents both motivational and how-to-do-it ideas for community-wide efforts to improve recreation opportunities.

Authority: Presidential Executive Order 11398 of March 4, 1968.

121
190

Recreational Sanitation and Injury Control

Agency:
Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service

The Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, provides technical assistance in environmental health to State and local health agencies, other public agencies, national associations and organizations and Federal agencies. This includes assistance in the environmental health and sanitation aspects of recreation environment and the prevention of accidental injuries associated with recreation. Assistance is given in site selection, watershed management, water supply, sewage disposal, plumbing, housing hygiene, food service, sanitation in swimming pools and outdoor bathing places. Assistance is also provided in insect and rodent control, recreation vehicle sanitation, general recreational safety, and other problems requiring the application of sanitation and safety principles to protect individual and community health against environmental health hazards.

Authority: Public Health Service Act; App'd. July 1, 1902; P.L. 57–236 (32 Stat. 712, as amended; 42 U.S.C. 241, 243).

Recruiting Help for Recreation Organizations

Agency:
Manpower Administration

The U.S. Training and Employment Service, a division of the Manpower Administration, and its affiliated State Employment Services aid recreation organizations in recruiting staff and in finding jobs for former employees. In addition to placement services, this aid includes counseling, testing and other services including training programs under the Manpower Development and Training Act.

Authority: Wagner-Peyser Act; App'd. June 6, 1933; P.L. 73–30 (48 Stat. 113; 29 U.S.C. 49–49n and 338).

Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962; App'd. March 15, 1962; P.L. 87–415 (76 Stat. 23).

Regional Development Planning Assistance

Agency:
Office of the Special Assistant to the Secretary for Regional Economic Coordination

The Office of the Assistant to the Secretary for Regional Economic Coordination in the Department of Commerce furnishes assistance to the Regional Action Planning Development Commissions. This assistance aids the Commissions in the preparation of the comprehensive development plans and programs, some of which relate to outdoor recreation and natural resources, for a region's economy.

Authority: Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965—Title V; App'd. August 26, 1965; P.L. 89–136 (79 Stat. 552), as amended.

Resource Conservation and Development Projects

Agency:
Soil Conservation Service

The Soil Conservation Service provides technical assistance in developing area-wide programs of land use and conservation. These programs are designed to create additional economic opportunity for people in rural communities. Thus far, 41 Resource Conservation and Development projects are in operation, 10 others are in the planning stage, and 33 additional applications are on hand. All of these projects include the development of recreation both in the public and private sectors.

Resource Conservation and Development projects are planned and carried out by the sponsors in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture. The Federal Government pays up to 50 percent of the cost of certain conservation developments.

Authority: Food and Agriculture Act of 1962—Section 102; App'd. September 27, 1962; P.L. 87–703 (76 Stat. 605, 607; 7 U.S.C. 1010, 1011, et seq.).

Service Corps of Retired Executives

Agency:
Small Business Administration

The Small Business Administration has organized the Service Corps of Retired Executives. These volunteer members make their managerial skills and experiences available to small businesses.

The program is designed to increase the efficiency of the small business owner or manager. Through face-to-face counseling, experienced businessmen help him acquire a balanced approach to the management of his business. The expertise of these retired executives is available to outdoor recreation entrepreneurs.

Authority: Small Business Act—Sec. 8b; App'd. July 18, 1958; P.L. 85–536 (72 Stat. 384, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.).

Small Business Intra-Industry Management Assistance

Agency:
Small Business Administration

The Intra-Industry Management Program is an important technical assistance program of the Small Business Administration. Through this program SBA works with national trade associations, manufacturers and wholesalers in helping to provide direct assistance in management policies and practices to their members, customers and suppliers. This assistance is aimed at solving problems of immediate concern in the operation and expansion of a business. Outdoor recreation equipment and service businesses are recipients of this aid.

Authority: Small Business Act; App'd. July 18, 1958; P.L. 85–536 (72 Stat. 384, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.).

Small Business Technical Assistance

Agency:
Small Business Administration

Small Business Administration provides specialized technical assistance to small businesses concerns to obtain and apply the benefits of Government-sponsored research and development. In addition, services are provided to cover a wide range of subjects and includes advising on facility layouts, manufacturing techniques, product specifications and quality control. Assistance also is given in obtaining Government research and development contracts and in meeting the contract requirements.

Small outdoor recreation-related enterprises, especialy those manufacturing equipment and new products, receive assistance under this program.

Authority: Small Business Act—Sections 8b and 9b; App'd. July 18, 1958; P.L. 85–536 (72 Stat. 384, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.).

Soil Conservation Assistance

Agency:
Soil Conservation Service

The Soil Conservation Service provides technical assistance to private landowners and operators, and groups of landowners and operators, in carrying out locally adapted soil and water conservation programs. This includes assistance in planning and development of income-producing recreation and fish and wildlife enterprises.

The kind of technical assistance in recreation that SCS provides varies with the type of enterprise being undertaken by the landowner or operator. In general it includes:

(1) Supplying information on various recreation enterprises for which the land is suited and on the conservation measures needed for each use.
(2) Suplying information on soils and their suitability for growing trees, shrubs, and grass; for road and trail construction; for building sites for recreation facilities; for septic-tank filter fields; and for dams to impound water.
(3) Appraising the physical suitability of sites for nature and hiking or riding trails, camping and picnicking, skiing and other winter sports, firebreaks and access lanes, ponds, small lakes, wells, wildlife habitat, parking areas, playgrounds, and shooting preserves.
(4) Supplying information on plants and their suitability for protective cover on playgrounds, fields, roadsides, dams, and wildlife food and cover.
(5) Assisting in developing, improving, and managing range and pasture for livestock and big game; farm woodlands for wildlife, hiking, and camping; water supplies; and fish and wildlife habitat.
(6) Helping cooperators develop conservation plans that include recreation enterprises either as a primary use or as secondary multiple land use.
(7) Helping cooperators obtain standard construction plans prepared by other agencies for recreation facilities such as cabins, picnic tables, docks, rest rooms, bath houses, diving platforms, and parking lots.
(8) Assisting soil conservation districts and other local groups appraise the potential of land and water resources for the different kinds of outdoor recreation enterprises adapted to their area.
(9) Assistance on soil erosion and water control problems, including those that can best be solved by group action. This assistance often involves the efficient use of disposal of water, stabilization of critical areas, reduction of runoff and prevention of flooding and sedimentation. Farmers, ranchers, and groups who participate normally finance the cost of installing control measures on their land, except for cost sharing through Agricultural Conservation Program pooling agreements (p. 86).

Authority: Secretary of Agriculture Memorandum #1516 of November 2, 1962, revised April 27, 1967.

Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1935; App'd. April 27, 1935; P.L. 74–46 (49 Stat. 163, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 590a–590f).

Food and Agriculture Act of 1962; App'd. September 27, 1962; P.L. 87–703 (76 Stat. 605; 7 U.S.C. 1831–1837).

State Extension Specialists Advisory Services

Agency:
Federal Extension Service

The Federal Extension Service assists the State Extension Services in developing and implementing educational programs, including those concerned with outdoor recreation. FES provides information and advice on program planning, subject matter, educational methodology and structure. FES also assists in evaluating programs and provides a two-way flow of information between the State Extension Services and the Federal Government. Assisting State outdoor recreation research, interpreting the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, and assisting the States in implementing natural beautification programs are inherent parts of this technical advisory program.

Authority: Secretary of Agriculture Memorandum #1516 of November 2, 1962, revised April 27, 1967.

Smith-Lever Act; App'd. May 8, 1914; P.L. 63–95 (38 Stat. 372) as amended by Act of August 11, 1955; P.L. 83–360 (69 Stat. 683; 7 U.S.C. 341 et seq.) and Act of October 5, 1962; P.L. 87–749 (76 Stat. 745).

Statistical Assistance

Agency:
Bureau of the Census

The Bureau of the Census furnishes assistance and specialized services to other agencies of the Federal Government. This assistance helps the other agencies to carry out the statistical aspects of their programs, including outdoor recreation programs. For instance, the Census Bureau furnishes population and other projections needed for recreation planning.

By reimbursable contract, the Bureau conducts a variety of surveys for other Federal Agencies. Two surveys dealing with outdoor recreation were recently completed for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

Authority: Act of August 31, 1954; P.L. 83–740 (68 Stat. 1013; 13 U.S.C. 8).

Act of June 30, 1932; P.L. 72–212 (47 Stat. 417; 31 U.S.C. 686).

Act of May 27, 1935; P.L. 74–74 (49 Stat. 292; U.S.C. 189a).

Tennessee Valley Authority Technical Assistance

Agency:
Tennessee Valley Authority

In furthering the effective use and development of the region's recreation resources, the Tennessee Valley Authority provides advice and technical assistance in recreation resource development to State and local agencies, quasi-public groups, private groups, organizations and individuals. TVA also conducts demonstrations in the use of land and water for recreation purposes and makes the resulting information available.

In assisting the public and private agencies in meeting regional recreation needs, TVA observes and reports regional and national recreation trends. It also reports on the pertinent experiences of other agencies. In addition, TVA makes available information on the recreation use and development of the shorelines of its reservoirs.

Wherever possible, TVA implements its resource activities through the Tributary Area Development program. These tributary areas are natural political-economic subdivisions of the Valley in which effective citizens organizations have been established. TVA assists these organizations in planning and carrying out programs for the economic development of the area. One phase of this is the development of recreation resources.

TVA provides technical assistance to these local groups in inventorying and appraising the recreation resources and in planning the development of the recreation potential in these tributary areas.

In the portions of the Valley not covered by a tributary area organization, TVA works directly with county and municipal units in identifying and planning for recreation needs.

TVA consults directly with private groups, organizations, and individuals interested in recreation development in the Valley.

Authority: Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933; App'd. May 18, 1933; P.L. 73–17 (48 Stat. 58, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 831).

Executive Order No. 6161 of June 8, 1933.

Water Pollution Control at Federal Installations

Agency:
Federal Water Pollution Control Administration

The Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, through a program of review, approval, and technical assistance, cooperates with the other Federal agencies in developing water pollution control plans for Federal installations. FWPCA's Federal installation program prepares reports for the heads of Federal departments, agencies, and other establishments to advise them of the potential impact of their projects or programs on water quality. Recommendations concerning any changes or other measures with respect to design, construction, and operation of projects are made. This program's far-reaching impact involves a diversity of installations, such as military bases, hospitals, national parks, forests, Federal dams, and post offices, as well as recipients of Federal grants, loans, and contracts.

Authority: Federal Water Pollution Control Act; App'd. June 30, 1948; P.L. 80–845 (62 Stat. 1155, as amended; 33 U.S.C. 466 et seq.). Presidential Executive Order No. 11258 of November 17, 1965.

Water Pollution Control Technical Service

Agency:
Federal Water Pollution Control Administration

Upon request, the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration investigates and recommends solutions to specific water pollution problems. This aid is available to Federal agencies, International Commissions, regional authorities, States and their subdivisions and private interests. An estimated 3,000 requests are handled each year. In most instances, requests are resolved on the basis of existing technical information and professional experience. In some cases, however, pollution abatement studies are undertaken.

Three recreation and water quality studies began in 1962. One of these, the Santee (California) Recreation Project, demonstrates the removal of pollution by biological, chemical, and mechanical means from sewage effluents to be used subsequently as a water supply for body contact sports and other recreational activities. Further, it seeks to demonstrate treatment which will render effluents that will meet U.S. Public Health Service drinking water standards for water to be directly reused as potable water supplies, and to demonstrate the removal of bacteria and viruses from the treated effluent.

Authority: Federal Water Pollution Control Act; App'd. June 30, 1948; P.L. 80–845 (62 Stat. 1155, as amended; 33 U.S.C. 466 et seq.).

Water Supply Storage Appraisal

Agency:
Federal Water Pollution Control Administration

The Federal Water Pollution Control Administration investigates and makes recommendations as to the need for and value of water supply storage in proposed Federal reservoirs when requested by a Federal construction agency.

Water supply storage may be included in any reservoir project undertaken by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or the Bureau of Reclamation in order to supply water for present or future purposes. Upon request, the FWPCA furnishes these agencies with an appraisal of anticipated municipal and industrial water supply requirements and the economic value of such water supplies.

The inclusion of water supply increases the size of the conservation or permanent pool, providing greater water surface for water-based outdoor recreation. In drought years drawdown may reduce the water level, resulting in exposed reservoir bottom and some reduction in the area available for and quality of water-based and associated land recreation.

Authority: Water Supply Act of 1958, Title III, Section 301, P.L. 85–500 (72 Stat. 319), as amended by Act of July 20, 1961; P.L. 87–88, Section 10 (75 Stat. 210; 43 U.S.C. 3906).

Wildlife Damage Prevention

Agency:
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife furnishes technical assistance in the prevention or alleviation of damage done by wildlife. Programs are conducted to suppress wildlife borne diseases, such as rabies, tularemia and plague, which are hazardous to humans and livestock.

Wildlife damage control programs are undertaken only where requested and when there is justified need. Control activities are basically cooperative arrangements with Federal, State and local agencies and are conducted only under the terms of written agreements.

Authority: Act of March 2, 1931; P.L. 71–776 (46 Stat. 1468; 7 U.S.C. 426–426b).

Wildlife Enhancement

Agency:
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife furnishes technical assistance in .the development of wildlife resources and habitat to Federal, State and local agencies, private organizations and individuals. Emphasis is placed on working through agencies whose programs influence the management of large blocks of land, whether public or private.

Technical information in the form of publications is made available to individuals and organizations. Requests for on-the-ground assistance are referred to appropriate sources for consultation. New patterns of recreational use of wildlife are explored. The nonconsumptive public appreciation of all types of wildlife as a natural component of the environment is encouraged.

Direct assistance is given to Indian tribal organizations in developing the recreational and economic potential of wildlife on their lands. Similar special assistance is provided for lands under Department of Defense jurisdiction. Whenever necessary, liaison and coordination among agencies and organizations is provided to enhance the social and economic values of the wildlife resources.

Authority: Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956; App'd. August 8, 1956; P.L. 84–1024 (70 Stat. 1119, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 742–742j). Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act; App'd. March 10, 1934; P.L 73–121 (48 Stat. 401, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 661–666c).

Act of September 15, 1960, P.L. 86–797 (74 Stat. 1052; 16 U.S.C. 670–670c).

Regulation of public activities in our Nation long has been recognized as a function of the Federal Government.

Federal programs which regulate outdoor recreation activity are described in this chapter. Generally the primary intent of these programs is the control and direction of activities to prevent loss of or damage to our natural resources and insure public safety and welfare. The Federal regulatory efforts also demonstrate programs for the consideration of States and their political subdivisions.

Chapter V

Regulatory Programs

Air Safety

Agency:
Federal Aviation Administration

Sky diving, soaring airplane racing and pleasure flying are some of the increasingly popular recreational uses of airspace. The safety of the participants in these activties as well as that of other people and property is a primary concern of the Federal Aviation Administration.

FAA is essentially a regulatory agency whose prime concern is safety in the airspace system rather than promoting the use of the system. FAA formulates and administers Federal regulations concerning airspace activities and equipment. The agency issues data in its Federal Aviation regulations on individual medical certification, aircraft registration, air traffic patterns and rules, parachute jumping and a host of other allied subjects. Information on these regulations and other subjects is available to groups and individuals from field offices of the FAA.

Authority: Federal Aviation Act of 1958; App'd. August 23, 1958; P.L. 85–726 (72 Stat. 731 as amended; 49 U.S.C. 1301).

Delaware River Basin Project Regulation

Agency:
Delaware River Basin Commission

The Delaware River Basin Commission regulates all public and private water development projects that have substantial effect on the water resources of the Delaware River Basin. Before a project is undertaken, the plans for it first must be submitted to and approved by the Commission. To be approved a project cannot impair or conflict with the Comprehensive Development Plan for the Basin. Projects subject to regulation by the Commission include:

(1) Impoundment of water
(2) Withdrawal of ground water
(3) Withdrawal of water from impoundment of streams
(4) Diversion of water into or out of the Basin
(5) Deepening or widening of existing stream beds, channels, anchorages, harbors or turning basins; construction of new or enlarged channels, anchorages, harbors or turning basins; the dredging of the bed of any stream or lake and disposal of the dredged spoil when the nature or location of the project would affect the quantity or quality of ground or surface waters or fish and wildlife habitat
(6) Discharge of pollutants into waters of the basin
(7) Facilities designed to intercept and transport sewage to a common point of discharge; and pipelines, electric power and communication lines
(8) Facilities for the direct discharge to surface or ground waters of industrial waste water
(9) Stream encroachments
(10) Change in land cover on major ground water infiltration areas
(11) Hydroelectric power projects, including pumped storage projects
(12) Projects or facilities of Federal, State and local agencies such as highways, buildings and other public works and improvements affecting the water and related land resources of the basin.

The Commission develops and adopts a comprehensive plan for the immediate and long-range development of the water resources of the Basin. The plan includes all public and private projects and facilities which, in the judgment of the Commission, are required to meet present and future needs for the water resources of the Basin. Elements included in the plan are water quality and quantity, power, navigation, outdoor recreation and fish and wildlife facilities.

Authority: Act of September 27, 1961; P.L. 87–328 (75 Stat. 688).

Fish and Wildlife Law Enforcement

Agency:
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

The ever-increasing public demand for fishing, hunting, wildlife observing and nature study makes it more imperative than ever that people management be coordinated with fish and wildlife management. The Federal Government has enacted many laws and promulgated numerous regulations aimed at conserving and protecting our Nation's fish and wildlife resources through people management. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife enforces these Federal laws and regulations.

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife protects our fish and wildlife resources by constantly disseminating scientific and practical information concerning migratory birds. This information aids the public in understanding the management needs of this valuable wildlife resource. The Bureau develops regulations based on existing and anticipated conditions; when necessary, limits public activity to insure the maintenance of adequate reproductive stocks of wildlife.

The Bureau cooperates with and assists the vast majority of migratory game bird hunters who help to bring about and voluntarily comply with the Federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Regulations. When enforcement activities are necessary, apprehension of the violator is quick, application of the law impartial and punishment is certain.

To insure the preservation and perpetuation of the migrating game birds (ducks, geese, etc.), the Bureau regulates the annual take to assure a remaining safe level of each species. The harvest is geared to annual production and management goals. Regulations are based on current information from breeding ground surveys, evaluation of hunting pressures and methods and on recommendations of the public, conservation organizations and the States through the four Flyway Councils. The regulatory program for migratory birds has resulted in the perpetuation of all species present on the North American continent in 1918 including those endangered at that time.

The Bureau also protects migratory nongame birds, bald and golden eagles and certain rare and endangered species of animals. It enforces Federal laws concerning "market" hunting as well as those concerning interstate and foreign commerce in birds, mammals, fish, reptiles and amphibians.

The Bureau assists the States in the enforcement of their fish and game laws. Federal and State wardens often work together as a team. The States reciprocate by protecting migratory game and nongame birds. Approximately 1,800 State game wardens have commissions as U.S. Deputy Game Warden but receive no pay for their services.

Authority: Act of May 25, 1900 (Lacey Act); P.L. 56—Chapter 555 (31 Stat. 197, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 701 and 667e).

Migratory Bird Treaty Act; App'd. July 3, 1918; P.L. 65–186 (40 Stat. 755, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 703–711).

Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge Act; App'd. June 7, 1924; P.L. 68–268 (43 Stat. 650, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 721–731).

Black Bass Act; App'd. May 20, 1926; P.L. 69–256 (44 Stat. 576, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 851–856).

Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge Act; App'd. April 23, 1928; P.L. 70–304 (45 Stat. 444, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 690–690i).

Migratory Bird Conservation Act; App'd February 18, 1929; P.L. 70–770 (45 Stat. 1222, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 715–715r).

Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act; App'd. March 16, 1934; P.L. 73–124 (48 Stat. 451, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 718–718h).

Bald Eagle Protection Act; App'd. June 8, 1940; P.L. 76–567 (54 Stat. 250, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 668–668d).

Act of September 28, 1962; P.L. 87–714 (76 Stat. 653; 16 U.S.C. 460–460k–4).

Hydroelectric Power Project Licenses

Agency:
Federal Power Commission

The Federal Power Commission has jurisdiction over the licensing of non-Federal hydroelectric projects located on navigable waters of the United States, projects affecting public lands and reservations of the United States and projects affecting interstate commerce through the interstate transmission of electric energy.

As part of the license application the FPC requires a recreational use plan (Exhibit R) for all projects with more than 2,000 h.p. capacity. In some cases, projects of lesser horsepower are also required to file a plan. FPC reviews the adequacy of these plans to fill the recreation needs of the project area(s).

The FPC seeks development of the recreational resources at all projects to the maximum extent practical. All licensees who have not already done so are encouraged to file recreational use plans. In addition, the FPC has proposed that all licensees submit recreation reports which are updated every 2 years. These reports are to evaluate the recreational resources and needs in a project area.

Licensees are encouraged to cooperate with local, State and Federal agencies in planning and developing the recreation potential of the projects. Licensees are expected to develop (or arrange for development by others) project lands according to recreational needs and also to provide adequate public access to project waters. FPC licensees are expected to extend the project boundary in order to include sufficient lands for recreational purposes within the project. FPC reviews licensees' compliance with license provisions concerning recreation by periodically inspecting existing facilities and those under construction.

Following the issuance or amendment of a license, the Commission requires that the licensee inform the public of the recreational features and operational procedures affecting recreation at licensed projects. This requirement reflects the FPC's desire to make project recreational opportunities widely known to the general public. The licensees also are required to post and maintain signs at all public points of access, indicating facilities available for public recreational use, and giving notice that they are open to all members of the public without discrimination.

Authority: The Federal Water Power Act; App'd. June 10, 1920; P.L. 66–280 (41 Stat. 1063) as amended by the Public Utility Act of 1935; App'd. August 26, 1935; P.L. 74–333 (49 Stat. 838; 16 U.S.C. 791–a–825r).

FPC Order No. 260–A, Docket No. R–223 (28 CFR 4092, April 25, 1963 amending Sec. 4.41).

FPC Order No. 292, Docket No. R–269 (18 CFR 4.41, January 8, 1965). FPC Order No. 299, Docket No. R–255 (18 CFR 8, May 27, 1965). FPC Order No. 313, Docket No. R–294 (18 CFR Part 2; Dec. 27, 1965). FPC Order No. 314, Docket No. R–295 (18 CFR 4.41, Dec. 27, 1965). FPC Order No. 330, Docket No. R–276 (18 CFR 8.11, 141.14, Dec. 12, 1966). FPC Order No. 341, Docket No. R–304 (18 CFR 8.2, 8.3, April 19, 1967). FPC Order No. 343, Docket No. R–305 (18 CFR Parts 101, 141, April 26, 1967). FPC Order No. 369, Docket No. R–348 (18 CFR 8.11, 141.14, Sept. 20, 1968). FPC Order No. 375, Docket No. R–294 (18 CFR 2.7(f), Nov. 20, 1968).

Navigation Aid

Agency:
U.S. Coast Guard

The U.S. Coast Guard designs, builds and maintains over 40,000 aids to navigation in United States and territorial waters. These navigation aids assist mariners in locating their positions at all times and in any weather.

Aids to navigation vary widely in shape and size, according to their location and the job they must do. They range from steel and concrete structures, such as buoys and lighthouses, to electronic devices such as radio beacons. They are all designed for one purpose—aiding seamen. There is a separate nagivation system on the Intracoastal Waterway (the shallow water route for pleasure boats and other shallow draft vessels along the Atlantic and Gulf Coast from northern Jersey to lower Texas). There also is a separate system for western rivers, and a separate system for other navigable waters.

Many bodies of water used by boatmen are located entirely within the boundaries of a single State and are not marked by the U.S. Coast Guard. However, the U.S. Coast Guard was instrumental in devising "The Uniform State Waterway Marking System," which has been endorsed by most States. In the interest of uniformity, the Coast Guard encourages all States to adopt and use this system on all waters under their jurisdiction.

Navigation aids are shown on charts issued by three Government agencies. The Coast and Geodetic Survey issues charts for coastal waters and the Corps of Engineers for the Great Lakes. The Mississippi River Commission issues charts for Western rivers Copies of the navigational charts are available from the issuing agencies.

Authority: Act of September 15, 1922; P.L. 67–301 (42 Stat. 844). Act of August 4, 1949; P.L. 81–207 (63 Stat. 500; 14 U.S.C. 826).

Patrol of Regattas and Marine Parades

Agency:
U.S. Coast Guard
(Coast Guard Auxiliary)

Organized maritime events such as a regatta, yacht race or marine parade may create safety hazards to normal water use in the specific area where the event is being held. The Coast Guard regulates these events in order to reduce the safety hazards to the public. The Coast Guard also furnishes vessel assistance or assigns Auxiliary vessels to assist in coordinating the water activties in the area.

The commandant of the Coast Guard has issued Federal rules and regulations governing regattas and marine parades (33 CFR 100).

A sponsor of such an event which is located in navigable waters and which will introduce extra or unusual safety hazards must file an application with the Coast Guard 30 days prior to the event. Examples of hazardous conditions are the expected accumulation of spectator craft, obstruction of navigable channels and competition events which would endanger spectators or others in the vicinity.

The Coast Guard may directly act on the application, or, if there exists a Coast Guard-State agreement (46 CFR 100), the application will be given to the State authority for processing and a decision. Under either action, public hearings may be necessary to determine what specific local regulations, if any, are needed. Full public notice must be given to any special regulations. When the needs of safety require it, the Coast Guard details its vessels to control the events. It also may assign, under official orders, this duty to members of the Coast Guard Auxiliary.

Authority: Act of April 28, 1908; P.L. 60–102 (35 Stat. 69, as amended; 46 U.S.C. 454, 455).

Act of August 4, 1949; P.L. 81–207 (63 Stat. 500; 14 U.S.C. 826).

Coast Guard Rules and Regulations Governing Regattas and Marine Parades; (33 CFR 100).

Pollution Prevention in Navigable Waters

Agencies:
Army Corps of Engineers
United States Coast Guard Teams
(. . . in cooperation with . . .
Bureau of Customs and the Department of Justice)

The United States Coast Guard administers the Oil Pollution Acts and related laws which make it unlawful to pollute interstate and tidal waters with oil, refuse and other materials. This protection conserves these waters for recreation, fish, acquatic life and wildlife. This program also protects the seashore and other shoreline lands from despoilment.

Three other Federal agencies assist in the investigation, collection of evidence and prosecution pursuant to these laws. The Bureau of Customs checks the oil records of commercial vessels to determine if oil pollution has occurred. If they believe there is a discrepancy in the records, they report this to the Coast Guard for further investigation. The Corps of Engineers has oil and refuse patrols in three of the large Eastern harbors; New York, Baltimore and Hampton Roads. In other areas, the Coast Guard depends on its own units and on information from other sources.

The Coast Guard accepts complaints "with evidence" from the Bureau of Customs, the Corps of Engineers and private citizens. It reviews these complaints and reports to determine if prosecution is necessary. Cases to be prosecuted are transmitted to the Department of Justice through the local U.S. Attorney. Approximately 85–90 percent of pollution cases are settle out of court. Fines are deposited in the general account of the Treasury of the United States.

Authority: Refuse Act of 1899; App'd. March 3, 1899; P.L. 55–Chapter 425 (30 Stat. 1152).

Oil Pollution Act of 1924; App'd. June 7, 1924; P.L. 68–238 (43 Stat. 604).

Federal Water Pollution Control Act; App'd. July 9, 1956; P.L. 84–660 (70 Stat. 498; 33 U.S.C. 466–466j).

Oil Pollution Act of 1961; App'd August 30, 1961; P.L. 87–167 (75 Stat. 402).

Department of Transportation Act—Sec. 6(g)(5); App'd. October 15, 1966; P.L. 89–670 (80 Stat. 93).

Public Land Management Regulations

Agency:
Bureau of Land Management

Increasing recreation use of Public Domain lands has required that regulations be implemented to protect the public and assure preservation and protection of natural and cultural resource values. These regulations apply to:

(1) Collection of renewable resources such as flowers, berries, nuts, etc., and nonrenewable resources such as rocks, minerals, fossils, etc.
(2) Closure of lands to protect the public and assure proper resource use.
(3) Designation of areas that have special value because of natural or scenic qualities, wild and scenic rivers, and developed recreation sites.
(4) Provision of access to public lands and use of motor vehicles on public lands.
(5) Visitor use of developed sites.

Authority: The Classification and Multiple Use Act; App'd. September 19, 1964; P.L. 88–607 (78 Stat. 986).

Recreational Boating Law Enforcement

Agency:
U.S. Coast Guard

Enforcement of Federal "rules of the road" and safety measures relating to recreational boating is a part of the Coast Guard's responsibility for maritime safety.

The Federal Boating Act of 1958 recognizes the concurrent jurisdiction of the States and the Federal Government over boating regulations on interstate and navigable waters. The Act also provides for civil penalties for reckles or negligent operation of a boat and encourages uniformity of boating laws among the States and the Federal Government.

The rapid increase in pleasure boating has heightened the Coast Guard's Law Enforcement Program. The emphasis before 1964 was largely on safety equipment on boats (lights, life preservers, etc.). Increasing help from the Coast Guard Auxiliary in other than law enforcement areas, and a better informed public have allowed the Coast Guard to shift emphasis to safe boat operation and enforcement of "rules of the road." In 1965, 122,000 boardings were made by Coast Guardsmen and 36,256 boats were in violation of the law.

State response to the enactment of boating laws has been varied. In 1968, the Council of State Governments in cooperation with the Coast Guard proposed a revised "model" State Boat Act. While 47 States have enacted laws to provide for approved numbering systems, about 36 States have laws which are compatible to the Federal requirements. As a result, recreational boating law enforcement —which is generaly assumed to be the priority concern of State Governments—remains a problem for the Coast Guard.

Authority: Motor Boat Act of 1940; App'd. April 25, 1940; P.L. 76–484 (54 Stat. 163; 46 U.S.C. 526) as amended by Federal Boating Act of 1958; App'd. September 2, 1958; P.L. 85–911 (72 Stat. 1756; 46 U.S.C. 527e).

Small Boat Numbering

Agency:
U.S. Coast Guard

Jurisdiction over recreational boating in navigable waters of the United States is a joint responsibility of the States and the U.S. Coast Guard. The small boat numbering program is but one means employed to encourage cooperation among various jurisdictions.

Under the provisions of the Federal Boating Act of 1958, each State, territory and the District of Columbia was to establish an overall numbering system for watercraft less than 65 feet in length and propelled by machinery of more than 10 horsepower. Minimum standards for the numbering system were enumerated in the Act and supplemented by the Coast Guard. A State can assume the numbering function at any time by enactment of a suitable law and the approval of its numbering system by the Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard. The Coast Guard furnishes technical and other legal aid to States in the formulation of small boat numbering systems and laws.

Forty-seven States now have in force Coast Guard approved small boat numbering systems. In States without approved numbering systems—Alaska, New Hampshire, Washington, and the District of Columbia—owners of vessels must secure a certificate of number from the U.S. Coast Guard. Applications to number a vessel with the Coast Guard are available at many post offices and at most Coast Guard units and stations. A fee of $3 is charged for a 3-year certificate.

Should the Commandant of the Coast Guard determine that a State is not administering its approved numbering system in accordance with the standards, he may withdraw his approval. This action is taken only after written notice is given to the State setting forth specifically the State's failures to maintain such standards.

Authority: Federal Boating Act of 1958; App'd. September 2, 1958; P.L. 85–911 (72 Stat. 1754–1758; 46 U.S.C. 527).

State Water Quality Standards

Agency:
Federal Water Pollution Control Administration

The Water Quality Act of 1965 amended the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to authorize the establishment of water quality standards for interstate, including coastal waters.

Although the specific format of standards differs with each State, all standards contain three basic elements: (1) assigned present and future uses for all interstate waters, (2) water quality criteria to be applied, and (3) an implementation and enforcement plan listing treatment and control requirements with related compliance dates for municipalities, industries, and other waste dischargers to achieve the desired water quality.

Recreational, fish and wildlife, agricultural, domestic, industrial and other water uses must be taken into account in establishing the standards. The standards make it possible for municipalities, industries, and other water users to know in advance what their responsibilities are for keeping clean waters clean, and for restoring polluted waters to a reasonable degree of purity. The standards also give the Federal Government authority to prevent pollution before it occurs, instead of instituting enforcement action after health and welfare are proven to be endangered. They are not intended to "lock in" present uses of water, nor to exclude uses not now possible. Nor are they intended to be least common denominators of water quality and use. Instead, they are intended to enhance the quality and productivity of the Nation's water resources in an orderly, programed manner.

Authority: Federal Water Pollution Control Act; App'd. July 9, 1956; P.L. 84–660 (70 Stat. 498) as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1965; App'd. October 2, 1965; P.L. 89–234 (79 Stat. 903; 33 U.S.C. 466 et seq.).

Water Pollution Control Enforcement

Agency:
Federal Water Pollution Control Administration

A State's water quality criteria and enforcement plan becomes applicable upon approval by the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary, through the FWPCA, acts to abate pollution of interstate or navigable waters which endangers the health or welfare of persons and to abate pollution of interstate waters which reduces water quality below the standards set for such waters.

The enforcement program conducts enforcement proceedings and encourages interstate cooperation, the enactment of improved and uniform State water pollution control laws, and the formulation of interstate compacts for the prevention and control of water pollution.

The procedures to be followed in the Federal enforcement process are specifically spelled out by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended: (1) a conference, (2) a public hearing, and (3) court action. Initiation of the enforcement process in situations of interstate pollution, where pollution emanating from sources in one State endangers the health or welfare of persons in another State, is mandatory upon the request of a State Governor, on an official State water pollution control agency, or a municipality in whose request the Governor and State agency concur. It is similarly mandatory in intrastate pollution situations upon the request of the Governor of the State concerned, when the effect of such pollution on the legitimate uses of the waters is judged sufficient by the Secretary to warrant Federal action. The exercise of Federal jurisdiction to abate interstate pollution without State request is required when reports, surveys, or studies indicate that such pollution is occurring. The Secretary may also call an enforcement conference where pollution of interstate or navigable waters has damaged shellfish so that substantial economic injury has resulted from the inability to market shellfish products in interstate commerce. This includes the inability to market shellfish in interstate commerce where pollution occurs in intrastate waters.

Authority: Federal Water Pollution Control Act; App'd. July 9, 1956; P.L. 84–660 (70 Stat. 498, as amended; 33 U.S.C. 466 et seq).

Outdoor recreation opportunities and services are provided through the efforts of many Federal, State, local and private agencies. The programs described in this chapter coordinate the various efforts to more effectively meet the outdoor recreation needs of the nation. Through these coordinating programs, costly duplication of effort is reduced and gaps between outdoor recreation efforts are identified and eliminated. The coordination programs promote a free flow of information between groups working in outdoor recreation and foster the use of common basic data in planning.

Chapter VI

Coordination Programs

COORDINATION

Agricultural Extension Work Coordination in the States, Territories and Possessions

Agency:
Federal Extension Service

Promoting coordination is a specific objective of all Federal Extension Service and Cooperative Extension Services programs. Through technical assistance and advice to the States, FES encourages the coordination of various educational programs involving outdoor recreation and natural beauty. For instance, FES is developing a series of regional conferences of State specialists in community resource development, including outdoor recreation. FES is encouraging the States to develop programs and seminars for agencies and institutions concerned with natural beauty programs.

Authority: Act of May 8, 1914; P.L. 63–95 (38 Stat. 372) as amended by Act of August 11, 1955; P.L. 83–360 (69 Stat. 638; 7 U.S.C. 341 et e.) and Act of October 5, 1962; P.L. 87–749 (76 Stat. 745).

Income-Producing Recreation Enterprise Assistance

Agency:
Soil Conservation Service

The Soil Conservation Service provides on-site technical assistance in developing income-producing recreation enterprises to cooperators of Soil and Water Conservation Districts.

The Soil Conservation Service works through local Soil and Water Conservation Districts in aiding landowners, operators and other developers of income-producing recreation enterprises. SCS holds State and field level training programs in outdoor recreation for the Department of Agriculture agencies. It also furnishes leadership by assisting Soil Conservation Districts to take advantage of the various Department of Agriculture services which relate to outdoor recreation.

Authority: Food and Agriculture Act of 1962; App'd. September 27, 1962; P.L. 87–703 (76 Stat. 605; 7 U.S.C. 1010–1013a).

Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act; App'd. April 27, 1935; P.L. 74–46 (49 Stat. 163; 16 U.S.C. 590a–590f).

Land and Water Conservation Fund—Federal Portion

Agency:
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

The Federal segment of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program (States part discussed on p. 100) is administered by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Through this program, the Bureau coordinates acquisition investment in Federal recreation areas. About 50 percent of the annual appropriations from the Fund is available for Federal recreation land acquisition: in the first 5 years, this Federal portion totaled $235.6 million.

Public Law 90–401, approved by the President

on July 15, 1968, amended the Fund Act substantially in regard to the amount of revenue that would be covered into the Fund. Under this law, the Fund will accrue not less than $200 million for each of the fiscal years 1969–73.

The appropriations are available to three Federal agencies—the National Park Service, the Forest Service and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. These three agencies acquire land, waters or interests therein for recreation purposes in the National Park and National Forest Systems, for preservation of species of fish and wildlife threatened with extinction and for recreation purposes at Federal refuges and fish hatcheries.

Acquisitions are made under existing authorities or specific acts. Subsequent planning and development of the areas is financed by the agencies from their regular appropriations. Fund money is being made available first to areas newly authorized by the Congress in order to combat land price escalation, and secondly, for the acquisition of inholdings in areas already established. The Fund Act limits the acreage acquired by the Forest Service west of the 100th meridian to not more than 15 percent.

A portion of the Fund may be made available to help offset certain capital costs allocated to recreation and fish and wildlife at Federal water development projects.

Authority: The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965; App'd. Sept. 3, 1964; P.L. 88–578 (78 Stat. 897); P.L. 90–401; App'd. July 15, 1968 (82 Stat. 354); 16 U.S.C. 460 *l*–4 460 *l*–11.

Natural Registered Landmarks

Agency:
National Park Service

In America, there are a number of areas essentially undisturbed by man where natural conditions prevail. The National Park Service gives recognition and consultative assistance to conservation efforts in such areas by dedicating the areas as Registered Natural Landmarks. This program does not involve a change in land ownership nor does the National Park Service administer the site or provide financial assistance for operation or maintenance. NPS seeks only to give these important areas a degree of national recognition.

Natural landmarks provide opportunities for quiet contemplation in natural settings. Such sites are outdoor laboratories where researchers, educators, conservationists and others may pursue the knowledge essential for man to live in harmony with nature. Recreational activities include bird-watching; study of flora, fauna and geology; walking and resting in natural surroundings and enjoyment of scenic views. The more active types of outdoor recreation usually are not compatible with the preservation of landmark sites.

To be eligible for inclusion in the National Registry of Natural Landmarks a site must possess exceptional value and quality in illustrating or interpreting the natural heritage of our Nation. The types of area qualified for the Registry include outstanding geological formations or features and significant fossil remains. Significant ecological communities illustrating characteristics of a physiographic province or a biome or the process of succession and restoration to natural condition following disruptive change are also eligible for inclusion.

Biota of relative stability maintaining itself under prevailing natural conditions, such as a climatic climax community are also eligible as are relict flora or fauna persisting from an earlier period. Habitat supporting a vanishing, rare or restricted species and seasonal havens for concentrations of native animals are also eligible. In addition sites containing significant scientific discoveries or examples of scenic grandeur also may be included.

All of these areas must reflect true, accurate and essentially unspoiled examples of nature.

Owners of sites proposed as landmarks must be responsible and sympathetic to the aims of the Registry and agree to comply with a few basic conservation practices necessary for the management and protection of the site. They also must agree to periodic visits by National Park Service representatives to assure that the original conditions which warranted landmark status continue to exist.

Sites believed to meet these criteria may be suggested to the Director of the National Park Service for consideration. After examination by NPS, a report is submitted to the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments for its evaluation. The Board recommends to the Secretary which sites should be considered eligible for inclusion in the registry. The Secretary may then notify the owner that the site is eligible and invite application for a certificate and a bronze plaque designating the site a Registered Natural Landmark. Upon request by the owner, the National Park Service provides assistance in inter-

preting and preserving the natural values of the site.

As of May 15, 1969, 141 sites had been declared eligible for Natural Landmark status and 106 of these had been registered upon application by their owners. As of January 1, 1969, Registered Natural Landmark certificates and plaques had been presented to the owners of 54 sites. These include such areas as:

Fontenelle Forest.—1,500 acres, owned by the Fontenelle Forest Association of Omaha, Nebr., is largely virgin forest with 20 acres being true wild-prairie.

Rancho La Brea-Hancock Park.—Owned by Los Angeles County, Calif., contains numerous natural asphalt pits in which are found the largest and most diverse collection of Pleistocene fossils.

Ramsey Canyon.—Owned by Dr. N. C. Bledsoe, is a 280-acre tract remaining in its natural state where a unique microclimatic habitat and vegetation exist in the Arizona-Mexico border region.

A listing of Registered Natural Landmarks and information about each is available from the National Park Service.

Authority: Historic Sites Act; App'd. August 21, 1935; P.L. 74–292 (49 Stat. 666).

Outdoor Recreation Coordination

Agency:
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation promotes coordination among the outdoor recreation programs of many Federal departments and agencies. The objective of this effort is to assure effective use of Federal resources and programs in helping to meet outdoor recreation needs, present and future.

As a basic step in promoting coordination of Federal outdoor recreation programs, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation conducts a continuing analysis of all phases of the Federal outdoor recreation effort. This includes reviews of Federal budgets and examinations of individual segments of the Federal outdoor recreation effort, such as planning, research and development activities.

By analyzing the Federal recreation effort in terms of manpower, allocations of money, recreation opportunity provided and policies, these studies provide a foundation for necessary adjustments. They identify gaps or overlaps in existing programs. On the basis of these studies, BOR recommends program modifications and proposes new programs which are needed.

The Bureau also consults, cooperates and coordinates with the Secretaries or delegated personnel of the Departments of Transportation, Agriculture, and Housing and Urban Development on those transportation projects—highways, railroad rights-of-way, airports and other transportation facilities —that may interfere with or disturb natural beauty areas, and recreational facilities and wildlife/waterfowl refuges.

Authority: Act of May 28, 1963; P.L. 88–29 (77 Stat. 49); Act of October 15, 1966 Section 4(f) of P.L. 89–670 (80 Stat. 931) as amended by Act of August 23, 1968; P.L. 90–495 (82 Stat. 815).

Public Housing Recreation Areas

Agency:
Housing Assistance Administration

The Housing Assistance Administration works with other Federal and private agencies in coordinating efforts to provide wholesome environments for families in public housing areas. Close liaison is maintained with such private organizations as the National Recreation and Park Association, the Boys' Clubs, the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts so that the recreation and other services of these organizations are available in public housing ares.

Authority: United States Housing Act of 1937; App'd. September 1, 1937; P.L. 75–412 (50 Stat. 888, as amended; 42 U.S.C. 1401).

Resource Conservation and Development Project Leadership

Agency:
Soil Conservation Service

The Soil Conservation Service coordinates the Department of Agriculture's assistance to Resource Conservation and Development Projects. SCS assists local sponsors in developing area-wide programs of land use and conservation which create additional economic opportunity for people in the rural communities. Thus far this pilot program involves 41 projects in operation, 10 others developing plans and 30 additional applications on hand. All of these proposals include the development of recreation projects in both the public and private sectors. (See p. 132 for Resource Conservation and Development Projects Program.)

Authority: Food and Agriculture Act of 1962, App'd. September 27, 1962; P.L. 87–703 (76 Stat. 605; 7 U.S.C. 1010–1013a).

River Basin Planning

Agency:
Water Resources Council

The Water Resources Planning Act authorizes the President to create Federal-State River Basin Commissions. The President can create these Commissions upon request of the Water Resources Council and the Governor of a State within which a portion of the river basin is located. At least one-half of the States within which a portion of the basins concerned are located must concur in the request. Each Commission serves as the principal agency for the coordination of river basin planning in its designated area. It prepares and maintains a comprehensive river basin plan, including recreation and fish and wildlife resources. This plan is transmitted to the Water Resources Council and then to the President and the Congress. The Commissions recommend long-range schedules for data collection, investigations, planning and construction of projects. The Commissions also encourage and undertake special studies necessary for water resources plans.

The Commissions are composed of a Presidentially appointed chairman, a representative from each concerned Federal agency, a member from each State lying partially or wholly within the Commission area, and a member from any Interstate agency or International Commission with jurisdiction over water resources of the area. The Commissions are impowered to hire full time staffs to carry out the Commissions' programs.

Each Commission recommends what share of its expenses are to be borne by the Federal Government, subject to approval by the Water Resources Council. The remainder of the Commission's expenses are apportioned to its members as the Commission determines.

The following commissions have been established: (1) New England River Basins Commission; (2) Great Lakes Basin Commission; (3) Souris-Red-Rainy River Basins Commission; and (4) Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission.

Authority: Water Resources Planning Act; App'd. July 22, 1965; P.L. 89–80 (79 Stat. 244–254).

River Basin Programs for Water Pollution Control

Agency:
Federal Water Pollution Control Administration

The Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, in cooperation with other Federal agencies, State and interstate water pollution control agencies, municipalities, and industries, develops river basin programs for the prevention and control of water pollution. Specifically, the program involves (a) developing a comprehensive guide to pollution control actions necessary in each major river basin in terms of immediate cleanup needs and long-range preventive measures; (b) participating in Federal interagency water resources planning; (c) guiding, assisting, and encouraging activities of State-local basin planning agencies; and (d) advising Federal construction agencies of the value of and need for storage for water quality control in Federal reservoirs. Consideration is given to improvements of water quality necessary for recreation, fish, aquatic and wildlife.

Authority: Federal Water Pollution Control Act; App'd. July 9, 1956; P.L. 84–660 (70 Stat. 498, as amended; 33 U.S.C. 466 et seq.).

Sport Fishery Cooperative Projects, Federal-State

Agency:
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Coordination of the technical aspects of Federal-State sport fishery management is a primary concern of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Through cooperation with and assistance to the States, BSF&W strives to maintain and improve public fishing opportunities. The activities include coordination of fish stocking programs, conduct of joint fishery surveys, fishery control programs, and cooperation in research projects. Through these cooperative endeavors the mutual State-Federal interests are effectively served and duplication of effort avoided.

Examples of this coordination program are the Upper Mississippi River Conservation Committee (UMRCC), the Hudson River Fishery Investigations and the Delaware River and Connecticut River Studies. The UMRCC includes members of the State conservation agencies of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri and Wisconsin and Federal employees from the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and FWPCA. The Committee conducts cooperative surveys and studies of national and interstate concern affecting conservation, wildlife and recreational interests on the river. A Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife biologist serves as permanent coordinator of the technical fisheries group. This group collects fishery statistics, conducts fish tagging and population studies, prepares fish life histories, pollution investigatjons and other related reports. The Hudson River Fishery, Delaware River, and Connecticut River studies deal primarily with anadromous fish populations in these rivers.

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife also cooperates in other activities with the States. This includes a study to determine the feasibility of establishing a trout fishery in the cold 2-story waters of Dale Hollow Reservoir in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Authority: Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act; App'd. March 10, 1934; P.L. 73–121 (48 Stat. 401, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 661–666c). Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956; App'd. August 8, 1956; P.L. 84–1024 (70 Stat. 1119, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 742 a–j).

Federal public information programs disseminate to the public data and information about the government's work. Agencies use news releases, pamphlets, brochures, speeches, films, slide talks, radio and television programs, visitor information centers, guided tours and other approaches in carrying out their information and education responsibilities. Information and education programs relating to outdoor recreation are presented in this chapter.

Chapter VII

Information and Education Programs

Business Information

Agency:
Business and Defense Services Administration

Business and Defense Services Administration aids businessmen who organize and operate outdoor recreation firms. Information about financial requirements, profit possibilities, management skills, and legislation is provided. Through publication of the *Marketing Information Guide*, attention is given to the needs of businessmen who market recreational equipment or who operate motels, restaurants, ski lifts, golf courses, riding academies, sports arenas and other facilities related to outdoor recreation.

Authority: Act of February 14, 1903; P.L. 57–87 and other facilities related to outdoor recreation. (32 Stat. 825, as amended; 5 U.S.C. 596; 15 U.S.C. 175).

Departmental Order No. 152 (revised) of April 2, 1964.

Business Management Publications

Agency:
Small Business Administration

The Small Business Administration issues a wide range of management and technical publications of value to established or prospective owners and operators of small businesses. The objective of this program is to provide pertinent information on a wide range of management subjects. The information is presented in brief, easy-to-read form for use by owner-managers of small businesses. The information is also used by training and education facilities available to small businessmen. Many of these publications contain management guidance for recreation entrepreneurs especially those in small retail, wholesale and service enterprises. This information helps the small businessmen keep abreast of sound business practices and learn of ways to improve their operations.

Authority: Small Business Act—Sec. 8b; App'd. July 18, 1958; P.L. 85–536 (72 Stat. 384, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.).

Children's and Youth's Recreation

Agency:
Children's Bureau

The Children's Bureau provides an information and consultation service to national, State and local agencies, both public and voluntary who work with children and youth. This service encourages and helps these agencies plan for the development and extension of leisure-time programs, recreation and camping for children and youth.

Authority: Children's Bureau Act; App'd. April 9, 1912; P.L. 62–116 (37 Stat. 79, as amended; 42 U.S.C. 191 et seq.).

Social Security Act; App'd. August 14, 1935; P.L. 74–271 (49 Stat. 620; 42 U.S.C. 601 et seq., 620 et seq., 626, and 701 et seq.).

Coast Guard Auxiliary "Blue Ensign"

Agency:
United States Coast Guard (Auxiliary)

Safe boating is the hallmark of the U.S. Coast Guard's Auxiliary. Auxiliary vessels are required to be equipped and maintained to high standards exceeding the minimum requirements of the law. Because of their special training, Auxiliarists become highly proficient in boatsmanship. By maintaining high standards in boat operations, equipment and maintenance and smart boatmanship, the Auxiliary sets an example for the average boatman to follow.

Provided the annual facility inspection has been successfully completed, Coast Guard Auxiliary vessels fly the distinctive "Blue Ensign," the official flag of the Auxiliary. They encourage others to be safer and more seamanlike in the operation of their craft.

Authority: Act of August 4, 1949; P.L. 81–207 (63 Stat. 555; 14 U.S.C. 823–827); 33 CFR 5.55; 33 CFR 5.27, Part II, CF–289.

Environmental Data Information

Agency:
Environmental Data Service

The Environmental Data Service produces maps, charts, bulletins and other publications concerning climatology. Data outputs and summaries give information on temperature ranges, rain, snow, sunshine, wind, humidity, etc., for all areas of the fifty States. Information concerning earthquakes, tidal waves, sea conditions, radio blackouts, etc., is also available.

Each of the State's Climatologist's offices is active in providing information for recreational activities in the 50 States. In addition to the distribution of climatological information, special data, in the form of publications, are provided upon request. Many of the State Climatologists are engaged in special summary work for selected recreational sites.

This comprehensive information helps the recreationist and the operator of recreational facilities plan and conduct their activities in an efficient manner.

Authority: Act of October 1, 1890; (26 Stat. 653; 16 U.S.C. 311).

The President's Reorganization Plan IV, June 30, 1940.

The President's Reorganization Plan No. 2, May 13, 1965.

Farmer Cooperatives Information

Agency:
Farmer Cooperative Service

Farmer Cooperative Service disseminates information on sound farm cooperative principles, policies and practices. Results of research studies are published for general distribution. FCS publishes a monthly magazine, "News for Farmer Cooperatives," which highlights research results and carries educational articles and stories on specific cooperative activities. The magazine includes information on farmer cooperative activities in outdoor recreation ventures.

Authority: Cooperative Marketing Act of 1926; App'd. July 2, 1926; P.L. 69–450 (44 Stat. 802; 7 U.S.C. 451–457).

Lake Survey

Agency:
Army Corps of Engineers

The Corps of Engineers conducts surveys for the preparation and revision of the navigation charts of the Great Lakes and their outflow rivers, the New York State Barge Canals, Lake Champlain and the Minnesota-Ontario border lakes. These navigation charts are distributed by the Corps and include single maps ranging in scale from 1:500,000 to 1:5,000. Maps can also be obtained in a loose-leaf volume of large scale charts. These primarily are used for recreational boating. Maps of the following areas can be obtained in bound volumes: the New York State Barge Canal System; South Shore and West End of Lake Erie; the Detroit River, Lake St. Clair and St. Clair River and Inland Route, Michigan.

The maps range in price from 25 cents to $2 and can be obtained from U.S. Army Engineer District, Lake Survey, Corps of Engineers, 630 Federal Building, Detroit, Michigan 48226.

Authority: Act of March 3, 1841; (5 Stat. 421–431).

Outdoor Recreation Reporting

Agency:
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation serves as a focal point for a national clearinghouse of technical information on outdoor recreation and environmental quality. As a portion of this program, the Bureau publishes a quarterly "Outdoor Recreation Action" report series directed to individuals and organizations concerned with providing public outdoor recreation opportunities. The periodical presents technical information on local, State, and national outdoor recreation and environmental quality policies, plans, and programs. It also summarizes recent and proposed legislative and administrative actions, bond issues and other means of financing, protective measures, major projects, and other developments. The publication is available to cooperating public outdoor recreation officials upon request; individuals may subscribe to the series through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, for $2.00 per year or 55 cents per copy ($2.50 for foreign subscriptions).

BOR also intermittently assembles and publishes other directories, booklets and materials on outdoor recreation and environmental quality matters of broad interest.

Authority: Act of May 28, 1963; P.L. 88–29 (77 Stat. 49).

Park Practice Publications

Agency:
National Park Service

The Park Practice Program is a cooperative nonprofit publications program jointly sponsored by the National Park System Service, the National Conference of State Parks and the National Recreation and Park Association. The program serves as a means of disseminating information to park and recreation officials about tried and proven designs for park structures and facilities and improved methods for administration and operation of areas. Policy discussions and current events in the field also are included.

Periodicals published are:

Name	*Contents*	*Published*
DESIGN	Plans of recreation and park structures and facilities.	2 or more times yearly.
GUIDELINE	Policy, administrative and operational information relating to parks and recreation.	2 or more times yearly.
GRIST	Maintenance and operating techniques, equipment and procedures. Includes "Plowback" which reports NPS award winning ideas; supplements prepared by industrial and commercial associations about new products, equipment and processes are also presented.	Bimonthly.
TRENDS	A look into the future of parks, recreation and related conservation matters; includes reports on research and new concepts.	Quarterly.

Membership information may be secured from the Executive Secretary, National Conference of State Parks, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A joint committee composed of the Chief, Division of Park Practice (National Park Service), and the Chairmen of the Park Practice Policy Committee of the National Conference on State Parks and the National Recreation and Park Association governs the program. In this cooperative venture, the National Park Service prepares the material for publication. The National Conference on State Parks publishes, distributes and maintains accounts. The National Recreation and Park Association promotes the program, helps in gathering material for publications and provides assistance in financing.

Authority: Park, Parkway and Recreation Area Act; App'd. June 23, 1936; P.L. 74–770½ (49 Stat. 1894; 16 U.S.C. 17k–n).

Physical Fitness Information

Agency:
President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports

The President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports informs the general public of the needs for and methods of achieving physical fitness. It also provides information on the Council's activities, interesting developments (national, State, and local) in the promotion of fitness and other significant findings and undertakings related to the fitness effort.

The Council publishes a Newsletter several times a year. Its mailing list approximates 12,500 individuals and groups, mostly professionals in education, recreation, medicine, sports and other related fields. It has published seven physical fitness booklets in recent years, which cover the age range from youth ("Youth Physical Fitness") through to the elderly ("The Fitness Challenge . . . in the Later Years").

Information regarding the Council's demonstration centers, the Presidential Physical Fitness Award program, schedule of clinics and similar matters is provided. Frequently mass mailings of pertinent information of this kind are made to school administrators, college physical education teachers, recreation directors and the like.

The Council has cooperated with the Lifetime Sports Foundation, Washington, D.C., in the publication of a booklet, *Teaching Lifetime Sports Skills* and a brochure, *The El Paso Story* (how a school system developed an educational project including improvements in physical education and recreation). Single copies of both publications are available from the Foundation free of charge. It also joins with private organizations in developing publications designed for specific purposes or conditions; e.g., "Exercise and Weight Control" as developed with the American Medical Association. "Community Recreation: How *You* Can Help" developed in support of the Council's program to make greater use of the nation's schools as sports and recreation facilities is another example. Copies of these are available from the Council upon request.

The Council in cooperation with business firms and others has produced nine films. All are cleared for television.

The Council receives a "State Situation Report" each year from Governors' Physical Fitness Councils and State Departments of Education. It also has cooperated with the U. S. Office of Education in three school surveys of physical fitness practices. From these and other sources, the Council prepares an annual report to the President of the United States. Copies are made available to interested professions.

Through the Advertising Council, Inc. advertising agencies, and both national and local communications media, all of which provide their support on a public service basis, the President's Council brings to the American citizenry its main themes: that of improved physical fitness and of expanded opportunity for sports participation, without regard for age, sex, or social or economic class.

Authority: Presidential Executive Order No. 11398 of March 4, 1968.

Pinchot Institute for Conservation Studies

Agency:
Forest Service

The Pinchot Institute for Conservation Studies at Milford, Pa., is an advanced institute for conservation studies. The Forest Service directs the program and administers the facilities. The Institute serves as a national conservation conference center and as a national center for curriculum studies in conservation. The Institute is also a national center for the development of conservation instructional materials in all subject areas and at all levels of education. It prepares publications in conservation, provides workshops for the training of teachers and provides demonstration areas to illustrate different types of habitats and methods of resource use and management.

Authority: Basic Agricultural Act of 1862; May 15, 1862 (RS 520; 5 U.S.C. 511).

Organic Act of June 4, 1897; (30 Stat. 34; 16 U.S.C. 473).

McSweeney-McNary Act; App'd. May 22, 1928; P.L. 70–466 (45 Stat. 699; 16 U.S.C. 581) as amended.

Cooperative Forest Management Act of 1950; App'd. August 25, 1950; P.L. 81–729 (64 Stat. 473; 16 U.S.C. 768c, a) as amended.

Recreational Safety and Sanitation Services

Agency:
Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service

The Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, collects and distributes technical information in injury control, mortality statistics, and health education. This information is available to public agencies and private groups for health-oriented recreational safety programs. The Service promotes and assists in the organization of community accident-prevention programs, including drowning prevention, pedestrian and cyclist safety, and camp safety. It also works closely with nonprofit groups in programs of public education for accident prevention.

Authority: Public Health Service Act; App'd. July 1, 1902; P.L. 57–236 (32 Stat. 712, as amended; 42 U.S.C. 241, 243).

Soil and Water Conservation

Agency:
Soil Conservation Service

The Soil Conservation Service develops and directs a current information program presenting factual material on soil and water conservation. The program includes information on the recreation, fish and wildlife resource uses of rural lands. The agency assists educators, organizations and groups to integrate basic information about conservation in their curricula or educational programs. The Service issues teaching guides for both the elementary and secondary educational levels. These guides are directed toward teaching both in the classroom and in the out-of-doors.

There is an increasing demand for information from town and country zoning and planning bodies, particularly in the rapidly developing suburban fringe areas around our larger cities. These bodies are becoming more aware that SCS has soil and water facts that can help guide them in their decision making. The private construction industry also is finding such information useful.

Specific data about the information and educational programs can be obtained from the Washington, D.C., office of the Soil Conservation Service.

Authority: Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act; App'd. April 27, 1935; P.L. 74–46 (49 Stat. 163; 16 U.S.C. 590a–590f.)

Tennessee Valley Authority Conservation Education

Agency:
Tennesse Valley Authority

The Tennessee Valley Authority is featuring a 5,000-acre Conservation Education Center as a major element in its Land Between the Lakes project (p. 69). This Center will become a complete out-of-doors classroom for studies in conservation. A series of demonstration stations is being developed in the area. These stations help visitors and students regain contact with nature and its resources. The demonstrations also show the ecological interdependence of natural resources and man's dependence on them.

All-year housing facilities are provided for students and teachers at the Youth Station located within the Conservation Education Center. The Youth Station is for classroom groups from ages 10 to 16. Each of six furnished dormitories accommodates 10 children and two leaders or teachers. Cost for use of this facility is $15 weekly.

An Adult Station, to be located near the Youth Station, is in the planning stages. Groups expected to use the Adult Station include students working toward masters and doctorate degrees, teachers, special college and university groups, and other groups interested in conservation education. State, regional, and natural conservation groups, and governmental agencies also might be potential users of the Adult Station. Periods of use may range from one to four weeks or even longer.

Authority: Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933; App'd. May 18, 1933; P.L. 73–17 (48 Stat. 58, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 831). Presidential Executive Order No. 6161 of June 8, 1933.

Travel and Information Services

Agency:
National Park Service

This program's primary purpose is to help travelers understand and appreciate how best to enjoy America's scenic, historic, and recreation areas, to encourage travel to these areas, and to help develop a balanced travel program within the nation. It is not a program to promote travel to National Parks. Wherever possible, activities are directed not only to the general public, but also to and through States, cities, and travel and transportation associations.

Authority: Act of July 19, 1940; P.L. 76–755 (54 Stat. 773).

Visitor Information Services

Agencies:
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Corps of Engineers
Forest Service
National Park Service
Tennessee Valley Authority

The above listed Federal agencies conduct on-the-ground visitor information services at their land and water management units. Through a variety of means and media, the information program strives to achieve a fourfold objective:

(1) Provide the visitor with pertinent information to enable him to receive the maximum enjoyment and benefit from his visit to the Federal lands.
(2) Give visitors an understanding of and appreciation for the natural historical and manmade features of the area.
(3) Explain to visitors the Federal management practices being applied to the area.
(4) Enhance the visitors' stay on Federal lands.

In addition to the services at Visitor Interpretive Centers (this chapter) located on some units, the visitor information services furnished often include campfire programs, nature trails, displays, exhibits and interpretive signs. All of these are designed to point out the interesting features of the area. Printed material including maps, lodging and campground directories and interpretive handouts are also available. In some situations, slides and films are shown in after-sunset meetings.

Most of these agencies publish maps designed for the recreationists. The maps identify access routes, waterways, developed recreation-use areas (picnic-camp areas) hunting and fishing areas and prominent points of interest. Single copies are often available without charge.

Authority: Basic Agricultural Act of 1862; App'd. May 15, 1862 (RS 520; 5 U.S.C. 511).

Organic Act of June 4, 1897; (30 Stat. 34; 16 U.S.C. 473).

McSweeney-McNary Act; App'd. May 22, 1928; P.L. 70–466 (45 Stat. 699) as amended.

Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933; App'd. May 18, 1933; P.L. 73–17 (48 Stat. 58, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 831)

The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act; App'd. March 1934; P.L. 73–121 (48 Stat. 401) as amended.

Cooperative Forest Management Act of 1950; App'd. August 25, 1950; P.L. 81–729 (64 Stat. 473; 16 U.S.C. 768c, d) as amended.

Visitor Interpretive Centers

Agencies:
Bureau of Reclamation
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Corps of Engineers
Forest Service
National Park Service
Tennessee Valley Authority

Visitor Interpretive Centers have been developed at many areas by the several agencies which function to aid the recreationist and tourist in using and enjoying Federal land and water areas. At these Centers, exhibits, films and audiovisual programs, maps and other publications, are available to inform the visitor about the interesting features of the area, its facilities, and recreational opportunities. Many Visitor Centers have a full time interpreter stationed there who periodically gives lectures or slide talks. Visitor Information Services available in some areas are also described in this chapter.

Over 90 percent of the National Park System's 270 acres have interpretive centers or facilities which are staffed by naturalists, historians, or archeologists. Among the newest National Park Service Visitor Centers are those at Petersburg National Battlefield in Virginia where an audiovisual program and exhibits interpret the battle and the experience of the soldiers who fought it; the *Paradise Visitor Center* at Mount Rainier National Park in Washington where the meaning of the mountain and mountaineering are the subject; and the *Boulder Beach Visitor Center* at Lake Mead National Recreation Area in Nevada-California where the fun offered by the park is described.

Eighteen Visitor Centers are currently in operation on National Forest System areas. The *Missoula Center* in Montana, administered by the Lolo National Forest, interprets the work of the Forest Service in forest fire control, fire research, and in testing and developing equipment. The *Cradle of Forestry in America* near Asheville, North Carolina, on the Pisgah National Forest interprets the beginning of scientific forestry in this country. *Brasstown Bald Visitor Center* in north Georgia on the Chattahoochee National Forest orients visitors to the southern mountain country and to forest resource management. The *Voyageur Center* on the Superior National Forest interprets the past history of trade, lumbering and mining. The *Redfish Lake Center* near Sun Valley on the Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, interprets the human and natural history aspects of the Sawtooth Range. *Sabino Canyon Center* on the Coronado National Forest interprets the different ecological zones of vegetation in the mountains of Arizona. The *Mendenhall Glacier Visitor Center* on the Tongass National Forest in Alaska interprets glacial action and how it affects the land. *Red Canyon Visitor Center* overlooking the Flaming Gorge Reservoir on the Ashley National Forest, Utah, interprets the human and natural history of the reservoir area. *Madison River Earthquake Area Visitor Center* is on the Gallatin National Forest in Montana. It interprets the cause and effect of an earthquake. *Cape Perpetua Visitor Center* near Waldport, Oregon, is on the Siuslaw National Forest. The dramatic forces of nature occurring where the forest meets the sea affords a unique opportunity for interpretation. *Cranberry Mountain Visitor Center* is on the Monongahela National Forest in West Virginia. "Resources of the Forest" is the interpretive theme. *Lake Tahoe Visitor Center* is near South Lake Tahoe, California, on the Eldorado National Forest. Stream ecology and natural resource management are the subjects of interpretation. The interpretive theme in the *Lolo Pass Visitor Center*, on the Clearwater National Forest in Idaho, is the Lewis and Clark Expedition. *Mammoth Visitor Center*, on the Inyo National Forest in California, interprets the varied history and resources of the Inyo and the recreational activities available on the Forest.

The Forest Service and the National Park Service cooperatively operate the *Gila Visitor Center* near Silver City, New Mexico, on the Gila National Forest. The Gila Wilderness, natural history, and the Gila Cliff Dwellings are the interpretive subjects.

The Forest Service and the Bureau of Reclamation will operate three Centers on a cooperative basis: (1) Trinity Lake Visitor Center on the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, California; (2) Red Canyon Visitor Center overlooking the Flaming Gorge Reservoir in the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area, Utah; and (3) *Hungry Horse Visitor Center* on the Flathead National Forest in Montana.

The National Park Service and the Bureau of Reclamation have cooperated in the establishment

of: (1) the *Glen Canyon Visitor Center* overlooking Glen Canyon Dam, and the Colorado River Canyon at the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Arizona; and (2) the *Yellowtail Visitor Center* overlooking the Yellowtail Dam and Bighorn Canyon at the Bighorn National Recreation Area, Montana. The National Park Service conducts guided tours at the Granby Pumping Plant, a Bureau of Reclamation unit near the Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado, and the Bureau of Reclamation conducts tours at Hoover Dam, Arizona-Nevada.

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife currently has six visitor centers in operation. Three are located at Seney, Mich.; Blackwater, Md.; and Moosehorn, Maine, National Wildlife Refuges. The other three are located at the Leetown, W. Va.; Bowden, W. Va.; and Craigbrook, Maine, National Fish Hatcheries. The Bureau is now planning smaller scale interpretive facilities on a nationwide basis such as trails, tour routes, contact stations, and others. This is part of a new concept to develop all, or parts of select refuges as Wildlife Interpretive Complexes.

The Corps of Engineers maintains a visitor center at most of its major projects.

Authority: Basic Agricultural Act of 1862; App'd. May 15, 1862 (RS 520; 5 U.S.C. 511).

Organic Act of June 4, 1897; (30 Stat. 34; 16 U.S.C. 473).

McSweeney-McNary Act; App'd. May 22, 1928; P.L. 70–466 (45 Stat. 699) as amended.

Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933; App'd. May 18, 1933; P.L. 73–17 (48 Stat. 58, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 831).

Cooperative Forest Management Act of 1950; App'd. August 25, 1950; P.L. 81–729 (64 Stat. 473; 16 U.S.C. 768c, d) as amended.

The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act. App'd. March 10, 1934; P.L. 73–121 (48 Stat. 401) as amended.

Visitor Travel Service

Agency:
United States Travel Service

The United States Travel Service distributes, through its offices abroad, promotional and travel materials about the United States to prospective visitors and travel agents. These materials, printed in up to 11 languages, include information about transportation, major cities, historical and recreation opportunities. One brochure, "The Great Outdoors," identifies and describes the National Parks.

Authority: International Travel Act of 1961; App'd. June 29, 1961; P.L. 87–63 (75 Stat. 129; 22 U.S.C. 2121–2126).

Water Pollution Control Information

Agency:
Federal Water Pollution Control Administration

The Federal Water Pollution Control Administration maintains an extensive information program related to water pollution abatement and control. Data on the chemical, physical and biological properties of water, waste-water and sewage disposal facilities are provided to State, interstate, and Federal agencies through a storage and retrieval system (STORET) that is based on a flexible program of water quality monitoring stations throughout the Nation.

FWPCA also publishes and distributes publications summarizing data in the foregoing categories as well as special economic studies, research reports and papers, and pamphlets and books on the more technical aspects of water quality control.

Authority: Federal Water Pollution Control Act; App'd. June 30, 1948; P.L. 80–845 (62 Stat. 1155, as amended; 33 U.S.C. 466 et seq.).

Water Resources Scientific Information Center (WRSIC)

Agency:
Office of Water Resources Research

Pursuant to P.L. 88–379, as amended, and to assignments of responsibility approved by the Secretary of the Interior and the Federal Council for Science and Technology, a Water Resources Scientific Information Center (WRSIC) was established in OWRR in 1967. The purpose of the Center is to insure the prompt flow of information concerning water research and related accomplishments to the Federal water resources community and thereby promote improved communication, dissemination of knowledge and avoidance of undersirable duplication of research effort.

Water Resources Research Catalog based upon records of the Science Information Exchange is published periodically by WRSIC. Volume 3 of the Catalog contained descriptions of 4,100 active research projects. *Selected Water Resources Abstracts* is published semimonthly for WRSIC by the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information of the Bureau of Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. The titles, keywords or descriptors and abstracts of publications and reports on a wide variety of water-related subjects are included in this journal. *Selected Water Resources Abstracts* is now publicly available for the yearly price of $22. Subscriptions may be placed with the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, Springfield, Virginia 22151. Other user services are being developed.

Authority: Water Resources Research Act of 1964—Sec. 304; App'd. July 17, 1964; P.L. 88–379 (78 Stat. 329).

Federal outdoor recreation training programs are presented in this chapter. The difference between these training programs and the information and education programs in chapter VII is that training programs provide formal instruction or study.

Only training programs which train people other than those in the employ of the training agency are included in this chapter.

Chapter VIII

Training Programs

TRAINING

Coast Guard Auxiliary Public Education and Member Processing

Agency:
United States Coast Guard
(Auxiliary)

Advanced training of the Coast Guard Auxiliary members is conducted on a continuing basis and with assistance from the United States Coast Guard. Training is conducted for qualification as a Courtesy Examiner (a person qualified to perform Courtesy Motorboat Examination, p. 199) and as Instructor (a person qualified to conduct one of the Auxiliary's Public Education courses). During the calendar year 1967, the Auxiliary conducted 163,252 courtesy examinations and instructed 180,749 members of the public in safeboating classes. Additional training is given in voice-radio communications, search and rescue procedures, administration patrol of regattas, seamanship, and weather. Before an applicant can be accepted as a member of the Auxiliary, he must be proficient in first aid, engine operation and maintenance, and practical demonstration in piloting, boat handling and marlinespike seamanship.

Authority: Act of August 4, 1949; P.L. 81–207 (63 Stat. 555; 14 U.S.C. 822); 33 CFR 5.19; 33 CFR 5.23.

Community Environmental Management

Agency:
Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service

At the Service training center in Cincinnati, Ohio, a series of training courses and seminars on various environmental health topics are regularly conducted. One course has been specifically designed to encompass recreation environmental health problems, and several other courses include some discussion of these problems. Topics covered include both sanitation and safety problems associated with the planning, development and operation of parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, recreational vehicle parks, and numerous other types of recreation areas. Public health and recreation agency personnel and other interested persons attend.

Also, at the request of a State health department, the Service will conduct for all health and recreation agency personnel in the area two- or three-day seminars on recreation environmental health problems.

Authority: Public Health Service Act; App'd. July 1, 1902; P.L. 57–236 (32 Stat. 712, as amended; 42 U.S.C. 241, 243).

Fishery and Wildlife Cooperative Units

Agency:
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife conducts training programs in fishery and wildlife management in cooperation with universities and State game and fish departments. These programs are conducted through the Cooperative Fishery and Wildlife Research units. Congress has authorized and provided funds for 23 cooperative fishery units and 18 cooperative wildlife research units. These units are located at land-grant colleges and universities throughout the United States.

Each unit is directed by a coordinating committee composed of representatives of the participating agencies. These committees review budgets and research projects and promote cooperation among the agencies involved.

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife provides highly trained biologists who provide leadership for the units. The Bureau also contributes limited funds to support graduate projects and provide student employment. Bureau facilities, such as a fish hatchery, research laboratory, or wildlife refuge, may be made available for project use. The State provides funds to support graduate projects and makes facilities available for use. The university provides instruction, office and laboratory space as well as special facilities, libraries, stenographic services and other features essential to the research and training.

An important part of the training program is the research in fishery and wildlife management problems conducted by the graduate students and unit personnel. These projects, primarily directed toward the solution of environmental and ecological problems, are organized to meet the needs of agencies administering fishery and wildlife resources, so as to provide the maximum public recreational benefits. Students graduating from the program usually find employment with State and Federal agencies.

In addition to training students, the units schedule seminars, workshops and refresher courses for State and Federal biologists. These activities are designed to bring operational personnel up to date on current practices and information.

Authority: Act of September 2, 1960; P.L. 86–686 (74 Stat. 733; 16 U.S.C. 753a–b).

Job Corps Conservation Centers

Agency:
Office of Economic Opportunity

The Job Corps operates rural and urban residential centers for men and women, aged 16 through 21. These centers provide the trainees education and vocational training as well as useful work experience. As of December 31, 1968, there were 82 centers with approximately 12,500 men located on lands administered by the Departments of Agriculture and Interior. In addition, there were three centers operated by State agencies. The trainees at these centers work in conserving, developing and managing the public natural resources and recreation areas. At least 40 percent of male enrollees are assigned to these centers.

The Departments of Agriculture and Interior and the involved States administer the work programs on these rural centers. Funds are provided by the Job Corps. The enrollees work in small groups under the supervision of experienced resource managers. They learn basic surveying, forest technician skills, equipment operation and maintenance, fire control and prevention and other skills needed to develop and operate recreational and other resource areas. They undertake a variety of projects on the State and Federal lands. These projects improve and protect the natural resources through beach improvement, landscaping, tree and shrub planting, parking area development and other conservation efforts. The value of work accomplished through December 1968 by the rural conservation camps was approximately $67 million.

In addition to the conservation work program, both Conservation and Urban Job Corps Centers provide vocational training, including both classroom and field work. Training is provided in landscaping and nursery work, heavy equipment operation and recreational specialities.

Authority: Economic Opportunity Act of 1964; App'd. August 20, 1964; P.L. 88–452 (78 Stat. 508), as amended by the Act of October 9, 1965; P.L. 89–253 (79 Stat. 973); Act of November 8, 1966; P.L. 89–794 (80 Stat. 1451); and Act of December 23, 1967; P.L. 90–222 (81 Stat. 672).

National Park Service Training Centers

Agency:
National Park Service

The National Park Service operates two formal training cnters: The Horace M. Albright Training Center at Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona, and the Stephen T. Mather Interpretive and Research Training Center at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. These centers provide courses in park operation, administration, interpretive methods and all other phases of park and recreation area work.

While the training at these centers is primarily for NPS personnl, participants from other Federal agencies, States, counties, cities, associations and even foreign countries attend on a limited basis. Some courses offered are sponsored in cooperation with other interested parties. Annually since 1965, park officials from other nations have attended a course in administration of national parks and similar reserves. This program is jointly sponsored and conducted by NPS, the Nature Conservancy and the University of Michigan. Trainees are financed by their own governments, the Agency for International Development or private means.

On occasion, the National Park Service allows others to use these centers for conferences and other affairs related to conservation.

Authority: Act of August 25, 1916; P.L. 64–235 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1).

National Trophy Matches—Service Rifle and Service Pistol

Agency:
Office of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship

The National Matches, established by Act of Congress of 1903, are held each year at Camp Perry, Ohio, sponsored by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice (NBPRP) and the Director of Civilian Marksmanship (DCM). These matches include the National Trophy Individual Pistol Match, the National Trophy Pistol Team Match, the National Trophy Individual Rifle Match, the National Trophy Rifle Team Match, the Infantry Trophy Match and Combat Rifle Matches, both individual and team. The National Rifle and Pistol Championships sponsored by the National Rifle Association (NRA) are held in conjunction with the National Trophy Matches. The matches are supported by the Army when resources permit.

These competitions, the "World Series" of shooting, are normally conducted over a period of approximately 30 days and are open to the Armed Services, the reserve components thereof, and all civilian citizens, senior and junior, male and female.

An important feature of the National Matches is the Small Arms Firing School for Service Rifle and Service Pistol, conducted by members of the United States Army Marksmanship Training Unit and attended by most competitors. The school precedes the actual competitions.

The National Matches, and the Small Arms Firing School, encourage citizens to use military-type small arms in target practice and competition, thus emphasizing the value of marksmanship training as a contribution toward National Defense by creating a reservoir of qualified marksmen and marksmanship instructors who may serve their country in timé of war. An average of more than 5,000 persons have graduated from the Small Arms Firing School each year for the past 10 years.

Although an annual event by statute, the National Matches have been cancelled on occasion during periods of national emergency or for budgetary considerations.

Authority: Act of August 10, 1956; P.L. 84–1028 (70 Stat. 1126; 10 U.S.C. 4312 and 32 U.S.C. 316).

Safe Boating Education

Agency:
United States Coast Guard (Auxiliary)

Education of the public in safe boating is carried out by specially trained members of the United States Coast Guard's Auxiliary. Three standard courses are offered. Each course is elementary in nature and intended to help the beginning boatman learn to operate his craft safely and within the law. The longest of the courses is also useful as a refresher for experienced boatmen. All texts for these courses are printed by the Coast Guard Auxiliary at no cost to the Government.

The shortest course, Practical Course in Outboard Handling, is a one-lesson course involving 2 hours of instruction. It covers certain key aspects of the boating laws, rules of the road, boat handling, aids to navigation and trailer handling. None of the subjects are taught in depth. Emphasis is given to basic essentials without which a boat cannot be operated safely. During 1967, 132,024 persons received safe boating instructions in this one-lesson course.

The intermediate course, Safe Boating, is taught in three 2-hour lessons. Boat classification, nautical terminology, boat handling, knots and splices, using aids to navigation, rules of the road and safe motorboat operation are taught. During 1967, 13,586 persons received safe boating instructions in this three-lesson course.

Basic Seamanship, taught in eight lessons of 2 hours each, is the most complete course taught. The introduction to the course includes types of boats, types of construction and nautical nomenclature. Other lessons include maneuvering, marlinespike seamanship, aids to navigation, charts and compass, rules of the road, legal responsibilities and safe motorboat operation. During 1967, 35,139 persons were instructed in this rather comprehensive course.

Coast Guard Auxiliary instructors are available to conduct these educational courses.

Authority: Act of August 4, 1949; P.L. 81–207 (63 Stat. 555; 14 U.S.C. 822).

Small Arms Firing School

Agency:
Office of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship

A Small Arms Firing School is conducted annually by the United States Army Advanced Marksmanship Training Unit under the supervision of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and the Director of Civilian Marksmanship. This school is held in conjunction with the National Trophy Matches and the National Rifle Association Championships at Camp Perry, Ohio. The school is open to all citizens, both military and civilian, 16 years of age or older. All competitors in the National Trophy Matches, military or civilian, whose transportation or other travel expenses are paid from Government or quasi-public funds are required to attend the Small Arms Firing School.

In the Small Arms Firing School students receive training from instructors usually selected from the United States Army and Federal, State, and municipal law enforcement agencies. Prominent civilian shooters are used also as instructors.

The Small Arms Firing School is divided into a Service Pistol School and a Service Rifle School. In 1965, over 5,000 individuals participated in this program. The objective of this program is to develop qualified instructors in small-arms marksmanship as a contribution to National Defense. The value of these marksmanship schools is evidenced by the increasing number of qualified instructors in the field of pistol and rifle shooting and the many victories achieved by United States shooters in international shooting competitions.

Although an annual event by statute, the Small Arms Firing School has been cancelled on occasion during periods of national emergency or for budgetary considerations.

Authority: Act of August 10, 1956; P.L. 84–1028 (70 Stat. 1126; 10 U.S.C. 4308–4313 and 32 U.S.C. 316).

Small Business Administration Management Courses and Conferences

Agency:
Small Business Administration

The Small Business Administration helps to broaden and strengthen small business management skills by cosponsoring administrative management courses with public and private educational institutions. These are courses specifically designed for the owners and managers of small firms. They deal with planning, organizing, directing, coordinating and controlling a business as distinguished from its day-to-day operating activities. Special courses are given in obtaining and administering contracts with the Federal Government and in export trade.

The businessmen-students pay a reasonable registration fee to the cosponsoring education institution. The SBA advises and assists in planning the courses and often provides publications for use of the businessmen-students. SBA officials often serve as instructors.

Complementing the management courses, Small Business Administration cosponsors 1-day conferences or clinics for small businessmen. These conferences cover important management subjects such as obtaining working capital, business forecasting and diversification of markets. The conferences feature speakers, panel discussions and workshop sessions.

These programs provide small businessmen throughout the country the opportunity to develop their managerial abilities at times and places convenient to them. Owners and managers of recreation enterprises may find these management courses and conferences of benefit.

Authority: Small Business Act—Sec. 8b; App'd. July 18, 1958; P.L. 85–536 (72 Stat. 384, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.).

Small Business Management Counseling

Agency:
Small Business Administration

The Small Business Administration furnishes both individual and group management counseling.

In providing individual counseling, SBA field offices advise prospective and established small businessmen on management problems by letter, telephone or personal counseling. They suggest alternative solutions to problems and provide other sources of assistance.

Group counseling is given to prospective small business owners through 1-day workshops conducted, without charge, by the SBA. The workshops are designed to teach basic principles of good management which can be applied to all kinds of business.

The above counseling includes advice on the technical and personal characteristics required for starting and managing a business. Assistance in administration, organization, policy, procedure communications, marketing, accounting, analysis, research and development of new products also is given.

This individual and group counseling is supplemented by a wide range of SBA management and technical publications (Pt. B, Chr. VII).

Authority: Small Business Act—Sec. 8b; App'd. July 18, 1958; P.L. 85–536 (72 Stat. 384, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.).

Small Business Owners Workshops, Prospective

Agency:
Small Business Administration

One-day workshops are conducted by the Small Business Administration for men and women who are considering starting a business of their own. There is no charge for these workshops. They are designed to teach basic principles which can be applied to all kinds of businesses. Subjects covered include financial requirements, location, organization, taxes and business regulations, management requirements and personal qualifications.

The objectives of this program are to present to the prospective entrepreneur a preview of the basic problems involved in starting and managing a business. The workshops outline the factors which should be considered before starting a new enterprise or buying a going concern.

Authority: Small Business Act; App'd. July 18, 1958; P.L. 85–536 (72 Stat. 384, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.).

Student Work-Conservation

Agency:
National Park Service

The National Park Service and the Student Conservation Association, a private nonprofit organization, cooperate in operating a conservation work-education program. This program provides training to high school and undergraduate and graduate college students. The Association furnishes funds to support the voluntary services of selected youth while NPS provides the training, staff guidance, and other support.

High school youths work on such assignments as back-country trail maintenance and shelter construction and repair, and in some parks assist in the interpretive programs. College and graduate students conduct interpretive walks and talks, carry out museum curatorial projects, and work on research studies. There are now over 800 alumni of this program in about 40 States and 10 foreign countries.

Living expenses, but not transportation to the parks, are provided by the Association. (There are special provisions for additional assistance to disadvantaged youth.)

Students interested in participating in this program should contact the Student Conservation Association, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, Oyster Bay, New York, New York 11771.

Authority: Act of August 7, 1946; P.L. 79–633 (60 Stat. 885).

Water Pollution Control Training

Agency:
Federal Water Pollution Control Administration

The Federal Water Pollution Control Administration provides training for such necessary personnel as engineering aids, scientific technicians, and treatment plant operators in technical matters relating to the causes, prevention, and control of water pollution. This training is available to personnel of public agencies and other persons with suitable qualifications. The courses are conducted at the Administration's field laboratory and research facilities by agency personnel, with the largest number of offerings being at the Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center in Cincinnati, Ohio. In addition, FWPCA, on request, provides assistance to universities or other institutions engaged in such training.

Authority: Federal Water Pollution Control Act; App'd. June 30, 1948; P.L. 80–845 (62 Stat. 1155, as amended; 33 U.S.C. 646 et seq.).

Many Federal agencies conduct investigations and other research efforts in order to obtain the information and knowledge necessary for the effective implementation of their programs. Those research programs which are related to outdoor recreation are covered in this chapter. Included are research and administrative studies conducted by Federal agencies, research done under contract for Federal agencies and Federal research grants.

Some agencies class their administrative study programs as technical assistance since the information gathered in the studies (research) forms the basis for the technical assistance programs. For the most part, these administrative study programs are included in this chapter to maintain uniformity.

Chapter IX

Research and Administrative Studies

Agricultural Economic Research

Agency:
Economic Research Service

The Economic Research Service conducts and contracts for studies of outdoor recreation as related to resource development, land and water use, river basin planning and rural areas development.

Research projects include studies of recreation as an alternative farm enterprise and as a source of accelerated economic activity and employment in low-income rural areas. Recreation also is evaluated as an economic use of land and water resources. Studies are made of recreation as a part of river basin and watershed development programs. In addition, the legal aspects of recreational use of land and water is studied including the nature and distribution of rights to these resources.

Research is carried out by ERS personnel in Washington and in the field. It also is done in cooperation with State Experiment Stations (Page 4) and other agencies in States where special studies appear desirable and feasible. Under such arrangements, cooperators usually contribute professional, clerical and stenographic services and ERS reimburses the cooperator for salaries of employees engaged in the projects. Occasional contracts are made with private firms. Summary and interpretive reports are prepared for the use of planning agencies, local governing bodies, legislators and other concerned individuals.

Authority: Secretary of Agriculture's Memorandum No. 1446, Supplement 1, of April 3, 1961.

Agricultural Experiment Station Recreation Research Grants, State

Agency:
Cooperative State Research Service

The Cooperative State Research Service makes grants for research in agriculture and rural life to State Agricultural Experiment Stations in the 50 States and Puerto Rico. Additional grants are made for forestry research at designated State institutions.

A major portion of these Federal-grant funds must be matched equally from non-Federal sources. Matching presents no problem to most of the State experiment stations since the availability of other funds to Federal approaches a 4-to-1 ratio. Matching Federal grants are also allocated for the construction, acqusition and remodeling of buildings, laboratories and other capital facilities at the stations.

The research directly concerning outdoor recreation includes economic studies of outdoor recreation resources and the income from them. The demand for recreation, the characteristics of the users and the place of outdoor recreation in the total leisure-time-use complex are also studied. Additional studies include the feasibility of farmers developing outdoor recreation as an income earning enterprise. Other research directly contributing to outdoor recreation includes wildlife management, forest management, turf development and management, farm fish pond management, and control of insects harmful or a nuisance to man. In addition, much research on soils and plants as well as that on animals contributes information useable for solving specific problems in outdoor recreation. For example, engineering research on the development of plans for the A frame cottage was done with outdoor recreation in mind. Considerable horticultural and botanical research on flowers, shrubs, and trees contributes to improving the natural beauty of the landscape and to satisfying man's esthetic appreciations.

Authority: The Hatch Act; App'd. March 2, 1887; (24 Stat. 440; 7 U.S.C. 361 et seq.) as amended by the Act of August 11, 1955; P.L. 84–352 (69 Stat. 671).

Act of September 6, 1958; P.L. 85–934 (72 Stat. 1793; 42 U.S.C. 1891–1893).

McIntire-Stennis Act for Forestry Research; App'd. October 10, 1962; P.L. 87–788 (76 Stat. 806).

vol 179

Agricultural Recreation Research

Agency:
Agriculture Research Service

The Agricultural Research Service conducts research related to outdoor recreation at numerous laboratories and locations in the United States. Many of these projects are conducted in cooperation with the States and public and private agencies. A limited amount of recreation-related research is done by non-Federal agencies under contract.

ARS recreation-related research has included the study of materials and construction methods for rural structures including those used for outdoor recreation. Studies have been made in plant disease and control of insects attacking plants, animals, and man and in the development and management of improved varieties of turf and ornamental plants for use in recreational areas. Recreation-related research has also included the investigation of control of weeds in irrigation and drainage canals, farm ponds, irrigation reservoirs and lakes, turf, ornamental plantings and noncrop areas; and water and wind erosion control.

Authority: Basic Agricultural Act of 1862; App'd. May 15, 1862; (RS520; 5 U.S.C. 511) as amended.

Appalachian Region Water Resource Survey

Agency:
Army Corps of Engineers

The Army Corps of Engineers is making a survey and analysis of the Appalachian Region's water and related resources including recreation, fish and wildlife, etc. Results will be used to develop a comprehensive plan for integrated development and utilization of the resources to encourage the economic growth of the region. The completed plan will be submitted through the Appalachian Regional Development Commission to the President who will give it to Congress with his recommendations in 1970.

Other Federal agencies are cooperating with the Corps in their respective fields. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation is surveying the recreation resources and their potential and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife is studying the fish and wildlife resources. In addition to the broad area examination, the potential and influence of each proposed water resource project will be studied and existing projects are being reexamined.

Authority: Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965—Sec. 206; App'd. March 9, 1965; P.L. 89–4 (79 Stat. 5).

Boating Accident Studies

Agency:
Coast Guard

The Coast Guard compiles and analyzes reports of all recreational boat accidents that occur on waters of the United States. It publishes an annual compilation of this information together with findings as to the causes of the accidents and recommendations for the prevention of future accidents. The report also contains statistics on the types and causes of accidents, the operator and type of vessel involved in accidents, and the location and frequency of occurrence of accidents.

Authority: Federal Boating Act of 1958; App'd. September 2, 1958; P.L. 85–911 (72 Stat. 1754; 46 U.S.C. 527).

Bureau of Land Management Recreation Research

Agency:
Bureau of Land Management

The Bureau of Land Management conducts most of its outdoor recreation and wildlife habitat research by contract with State and Federal agencies. In addition, Bureau field personnel engage in "in depth" technical studies relating to public use, demands and needs for better utilization of the recreation resources.

Authority: Public Land Administration Act; App'd. July 14, 1960; P.L. 86–649 (74 Stat. 506).
Classification and Multiple-Use Act; App'd. September 19, 1964; P.L. 88–607 (78 Stat. 986).

Business Research

Agency:
Business & Defense Services Administration

The Business and Defense Services Administration does a limited amount of research involving outdoor recreation. This research is done on an ad hoc basis in response to particular needs of the agency or of business at a given time. In this regard, BDSA has published a study highlighting the importance of night lighting for outdoor recreation enterprises.

Authority: Act of February 14, 1903; P.L. 57–87 (32 Stat. 825, as amended; 5 U.S.C. 596; 15 U.S.C. 175).

Delaware River Basin Studies

Agency:
Delaware River Basin Commission

The Delaware River Basin Commission conducts and sponsors research on water resources and uses within the basin including the relationship of water to other resources. As part of this research program, the Commission is conducting an inventory of recreation facilities and a study of present and future demand for water associated recreation.

The Commission also is studying the effects of pollution on the movement, species composition, distribution and relative abundance of resident and transient fish population in the estuary.

These studies will assist the Commission in developing the recreation policy guideline for inclusion in the Comprehensive Delaware River Basin Plans. The Commission has published recreation maps of the Delaware River from Hancock to Trenton.

Authority: Act of September 27, 1961; P.L. 87–328 (75 Stat. 688).

Economic Analysis Studies for Federal Agencies

Agency:
Economic Research Service

The Economic Research Service provides economic analysis assistance to the Soil Conservation Service, the Corps of Engineers, and other agencies.

Assistance is furnished the Soil Conservation Service in the administration of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (p.109). ERS does economic analyses of watershed work plans, appraises existing watershed programs and inventories existing projects. ERS also does economic base studies for the Department of Agriculture's river basin planning effort channelled through the Soil Conservation Service.

ERS gives some technical assistance to the Corps of Engineers primarily by making the economic analyses used by the Corps for certain special studies. ERS is now doing a study of the secondary economic benefits of watershed development programs in the Appalachian region.

Authority: Memorandum of Understanding between Economic Research Service, Forest Service, and Soil Conservation Service pertaining to Comprehensive River Basin Planning, April 15, 1968.

Economic Development Research

Agency:
Economic Development Administration

The Economic Development Administration conducts an extensive program of research and investigation in the causes and effects of unemployment, underemployment and chronic depression, in order to devise programs and projects to help raise income levels. Outdoor recreation programs and projects are but one of the segments being considered in the economic development studies.

While some of the research work is handled by the agency's personnel, most is accomplished through contract with private individuals, institutions, and consulting firms as well as with State and local agencies.

A summary of the findings and recommendations resulting from this research is included in the Secretary of Commerce's annual report to Congress.

Authority: Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965—Title III; App'd. August 26, 1965; P.L. 89–136 (79 Stat. 552, as amended).

Educational Research

Agency:
Office of Education

The Office of Education supports a program of educational research through its Bureau of Research. This program seeks to develop new knowledge about major educational problems and to devise new applications of existing knowledge in solving such problems.

In addition to contracts and jointly financed cooperative arrangements, the Commissioner of Education makes grants to colleges, universities, other public or private agencies, institutions, organizations, and individuals for the conduct of research and related activities in the field of education.

Authority: Cooperative Research Act; App'd. July 26, 1954; P.L. 83–531 (68 Stat. 533) as amended by Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; App'd. April 11, 1965; P.L. 89–10 (79 Stat. 27).

Extension Services Research

Agency:
Federal Extension Service

The Federal Extension Service conducts pilot or experimental programs under cooperative agreement with State Extension Services. These programs enable FES to carry out its educational responsibilities. These studies often embody outdoor recreation. FES has a contract with the Cooperative Extension Service, University of Vermont, for "Developing and Testing Program Subject Matter and New Methods and Techniques for Use in Extension Work in the Area of Outdoor Recreation."

Authority: The Smith-Lever Act; App'd. May 8, 1914; P.L. 63–95 (38 Stat. 372) as amended by the Act of October 5, 1962; P.L. 87–749 (76 Stat. 745; 7 U.S.C. 343).

Farmer Cooperatives Research

Agency:
Farmer Cooperative Service

The Farmer Cooperative Service conducts a program of research designed to determine how rural cooperatives—including recreation cooperatives—can be most effectively organized and operated. Studies include such subjects as organizational structure of cooperatives, financing, management and membership relations. Some research is directed toward solving specific problems facing a group of cooperatives. Other studies analyze broader questions concerning the cooperative system. In determining research projects and priorities, FCS not only maintains close contact with the cooperatives themselves but also considers suggestions from land-grant colleges, USDA research advisory committees, State and National cooperative councils and associations and banks for cooperatives. Results of research are published for general distribution.

Authority: Cooperative Marketing Act of 1926; App'd. July 2, 1926; P.L. 69–450 (44 Stat. 802; 7 U.S.C. 451–457).

Fish and Game Studies and Demonstrations in the Tennessee Valley

Agency:
Tennessee Valley Authority

The Tennessee Valley Authority conducts technical studies and demonstrations designed to advance the development of the fish, game, and other wildlife resources of the Tennessee Valley. This research is concerned primarily with the effects of environmental changes caused by construction and operation of reservoirs and forestry development and utilization.

TVA provides leadership and assistance to State and local agencies in fish and game improvement. It disseminates data obtained from the studies and demonstrations to assist in the production of fish and wildlife in and along the reservoirs and to enlist intelligent public support for these development programs.

Within TVA, fish and game development activities are closely integrated with other projects involving multiple-use management of reservoir land, forest land, and waters. TVA also works with other public agencies to demonstrate the benefits of multiple-use management. TVA makes available to these agencies land and water areas to be managed for wildlife, fish, and other purposes.

Authority: Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933; App'd. May 18, 1933; P.L. 73–17 (48 Stat. 58, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 831).

Presidential Executive Order No. 6161 of June 8, 1933.

183

Fish and Wildlife River Basin Studies

Agency:
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

To carry out its responsibilities in river basin planning, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife investigates Federal water resource development projects of the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers. It also investigates non-Federal water projects requiring a Federal permit or license, as well as those projects receiving Federal assistance. Federally licensed projects include those licensed by the Federal Power Commission, Corps of Engineers, Atomic Energy Commission, and the Bureau of Land Management. In addition, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife investigates projects of the small watershed program of the Soil Conservation Service, which provides financial and technical assistance to local sponsors, and private reclamation projects funded under the Small Reclamation Projects Act. Investigations and reports are made to determine project effects on fish and wildlife resources and to recommend measures to prevent losses to or enhance conditions for these resources. During these investigations, the Bureau works closely not only with the project construction agencies but also with the State Fish and Game Departments as well as with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and other concerned agencies. In Alaska, the Columbia River Basin, and elsewhere where commercial fisheries of major importance are involved, studies are conducted by and/or coordinated with, the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

In the 7-year period ending June 30, 1968, the Bureau prepared approximately 10,000 reports on water resource projects.

Authority: Federal Power Act; App'd. June 10, 1920; P.L. 66–280 (41 Stat. 1063; 16 U.S.C. 791a–825r).

Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act; App'd. March 10, 1934; P.L. 73–121 (48 Stat. 401, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 661–666c).

Flood Control Act of 1944—Sec. 4; App'd. December 22, 1944; P.L. 78–534 (58 Stat. 889).

Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act —Sec. 12; App'd. August 4, 1954; P.L. 83–566 (68 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 1008).

Federal Water Project Recreation Act; App'd. July 9, 1965; P.L. 89–72 (79 Stat. 213).

Memorandum of Agreement between U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Land Management, October 19, 1946.

Memorandum of Agreement between the Bureau of Reclamation and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, February 2, 1951.

Memorandum of Agreement between U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Forest Service, October 1960.

Joint Policies of the Departments of the Interior and of the Army Relative to Reservoir Project Lands, February 19, 1962.

Memorandum of Agreement between U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Atomic Energy Commission, March 1964.

Memorandum of Understanding between the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Army, July 13, 1967.

Fishery Resources Investigations, Commercial

Agency:
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries

The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries conducts research in commercial fishery resources. In-house work is carried on at laboratories on all coasts of the United States and on the Great Lakes. Most fish species with commercial value also are important as sport fish for outdoor recreation.

As part of the Federal Government's National Oceanographic Program, the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries' coastal laboratories study physical and chemical oceanography; biological productivity of the waters; and the distribution, abundance and migration of aquatic animals including shellfish. Special work includes studies of diseases of marine animals and development of serological techniques to identify fish populations. In the estuarine environment, scientists are studying ways to control shellfish predators and the effects of pesticides on marine life. In fresh waters, the Bureau has developed methods to control the predatory sea lamprey in the Great Lakes and is investigating many problems relating to our anadromous fish resources. Marine animal research also concerns itself with methods of fishing and development of techniques for optimum fishing strategy.

Authority: Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956; App'd. August 8, 1956; P.L. 84–1024 (70 Stat. 1119, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 742a–742j).

Forest Cooperative-Aid Research Grants

Agency:
Forest Service

The Forest Service sponsors cooperative forestry research programs with colleges and universities. These programs may include research in outdoor recreation. Funds granted by the Forest Service are used by these institutions for small grants—usually from $4,000 to $5,000 each—to finance research projects of graduate students. About 100 such agreements are made with colleges and universities each year. The program is designed to (1) encourage the conduct of needed research, (2) facilitate training of graduate students and (3) provide broader opportunities for developing specialists needed in the expanding forestry programs of all agencies. Examples of outdoor recreation related research projects undertaken with cooperative-aid grants are:

(1) Recreation user behavior.
(2) Recreational use of commercial forest land in coastal plain Virginia.
(3) Forest landscape designs and perception.
(4) Depreciative recreation behavior—its incidence and control.
(5) Vegetation management on forest recreation sites.

Authority: The Whitten Act; App'd. April 6, 1956; P.L. 84–473 (70 Stat. 100; 16 U.S.C. 490–581).

Forest Recreation Research

Agency:
Forest Service

Since 1956, the Forest Service has been conducting extensive research in outdoor recreation at its several Forest Experiment Stations. The research objectives are to provide information which will (1) help in the understanding of recreation visitors, their interests, motivations, trends, and needs, (2) guide the use and management of public and private forest lands for outdoor recreation, (3) help coordinate recreation with other land uses, and (4) help find the place of recreation as a benefit to society.

The Forest Service also studies the economic impacts and opportunities of forest and related outdoor recreation. This research is strengthened by other Forest Service research programs in wildlife habitat, timber, range, watershed management and forest protection.

Forest Service research is performed at some 80 experiment centers, most of which are located at or near universities. Some of the research is conducted in cooperation with universities and with other public and private agencies, who contribute scientific services, facilities, equipment, and personnel for these studies.

The National Forest Recreation Survey, an inventory and evaluation of recreation resources and other significant recreation information, completed in 1962, has evolved into the Recreation Information Management (RIM) system.

Results of the research are published in bulletins and in scientific and lay journals. Reprints and excerpts are made available to the general public, universities, libraries, industry, and other public agencies.

A bibliography of Forest Service recreation research publications can be obtained by writing the Forest Service in Washington, D.C., and specific articles can be obtained by writing the Forest Experiment Station responsible.

Authority: McSweeney-McNary Act; App'd. May 22, 1928; P.L. 70-466 (45 Stat. 699).

The Whitten Act; App'd. April 6, 1965; P.L. 84-473 (70 Stat. 100, 16 U.S.C. 490-581).

Forest Research Grants

Agency:
Forest Service

The Forest Service sponsors a limited number of basic and applied research grants to universities, and other nonprofit research institutions and organizations.

Authority: Act of September 6, 1958; P.L. 85-934 (72 Stat. 1793; 42 U.S.C. 1891-1893).

Great River Road Study

Agency:
Bureau of Public Roads

The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 made funds available for the planning of the Great River Road, sometimes referred to as the Mississippi River Parkway. Since this enabling legislation, the Bureau of Public Roads in cooperation with the National Park Service has been conducting studies to select locations for this parkway through the 10 States bordering on the Mississippi River. The studies identify lands for which scenic easements should be acquired in order to provide a park-like corridor on each side of the river. The Bureau of Public Roads is advising the States on the acquisition of rights-of-way and easements.

No special funds have been made available for the construction or acquisition of rights-of-way for the Great River Road. However, a substantial mileage of the road is coincident with routes of the Federal-aid primary and secondary highway systems and is eligible for extensive Federal support (Page 98 Chapter II: Federal-Aid Highway Systems Program).

Authority: Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954; App'd. May 6, 1954; P.L. 83-350 (68 Stat. 70).

Health Research Grants, Environmental

Agency:
Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service

The Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service administers grants to nonprofit institutions, universities, State, and local agencies and research institutions for research in the field of environmental health. Research related directly to outdoor recreation has been supported. Work has been done on swimming pool chemicals and on the effect of aeration upon small marinas. The total cost of the research is financed by the Service.

Authority: Public Health Service Act—Section 301(d); App'd. July 1, 1902; P.L. 57-236 (32 Stat 712, as amended; 42 U.S.C. 241, 243).

Highway Planning and Research

Agency:
Bureau of Public Roads

Each State utilizes 1½ percent of the Federal-aid highway funds apportioned to it for highway planning and research (p. 98, Federal-Aid Highway System Program). An additional one-half of 1 percent of apportioned funds is available for like purposes upon request of the State Highway Department.

Much of the research is either directly or indirectly related to outdoor recreation. This includes studies of tourism, road-use, and the recreation impact of certain highway developments. Extensive research has been done on the planning of urban highways including studies of relationships between land use and transportation, methods of forecasting transportation needs and extensive origin and destination studies. Since World War II, more than 800 studies have been made of transportation in urban areas by State Highway Departments and individual cities in cooperation with the Bureau of Public Roads.

This research is carried out with the approval and concurrence of the Bureau of Public Roads. The State may do the research itself or contract it out to other agencies, universities, and other similar institutions.

Authority: Highway Code Act of 1958; App'd August 27, 1958; P.L. 85-767 (72 Stat. 885, as amended; 23 U.S.C. 307).

Hunting and Fishing, National Survey

Agency:
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

National surveys of fishing and hunting were conducted in 1955, 1960, and 1965 by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. These surveys provided detailed statistics on the numbers of sport fishermen and hunters in the United States. Information is gathered on the expenditure of time and money in connection with fishing and hunting, mileage traveled, and distribution of hunters and fishermen among rural and urban areas. The license status, income, occupation, and other related information about hunters and fishermen is collected. The objective of these surveys is to ascertain significant economic facts and trends on which management decisions can be based.

The second and third surveys were conducted by the Bureau of the Census. All were based on a detailed personal interview questionnaire. Results are valid at the United States and Census Region levels only.

Authority: Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (Pittman-Robertson Act); App'd. September 2, 1937; P.L. 75-415 (50 Stat. 917, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 669-669b, 669c-669i).

Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act (Dingell-Johnson Act); App'd. August 9, 1950; P.L. 81-681 (64 Stat. 430, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 777-777k).

Injury Control

Agency:
Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service

The Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service conducts research and demonstration projects aimed at minimizing and/or preventing injuries in recreational activities. Studies are made by direct operations; contracts in cooperation with State and local health agencies, colleges and universities; associations such as the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation; medical groups and other public nonprofit organizations concerned with recreational injuries. Studies and preventive programming cover such areas as accidental drownings, electrical safety, poison control, burn injury prevention, camping safety, small craft and pedestrian safety. Preventive programming consists of demonstration projects which test and demonstrate control measures applicable to specific types of injuries associated with recreation.

Authority: Public Health Service Act; App'd. July 1, 1902, P.L. 57–236 (32 Stat. 712, as amended; 42 U.S.C. 241, 243).

Manpower Data

Agency:
Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts research in the current and future manpower needs and availability for outdoor recreation occupations. The Bureau provides information for vocational counseling and the development of education and training programs. The results of its research are published in the *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, published every other year; the *Occupational Outlook Quarterly*; and special bulletins, reports and pamphlets.

Authority: Department of Labor Appropriation Act of 1940; App'd. June 29, 1939; P.L. 76–157 (53 Stat. 920).

Mental Health Projects Grants

Agency:
National Institute of Mental Health

The National Institute of Mental Health grants funds for the development and demonstration of improved methods of caring for the mentally ill.

Under the Hospital Improvement Program and the In-service Training Program, a number of mental hospitals and institutions for the mentally retarded have developed projects related to recreation. Federal funds have been used to improve recreation programs for institutionalized patients and to hire recreational specialists and therapists to train hospital personnel.

Certain community-oriented projects have been funded under the Mental Health Projects Grant Program. A study was made of the role of recreation in the rehabilitation of narcotic addicts in their local communities. Regional, State and local agencies (public or private), institutions, universities and laboratories are eligible for these grants. In 1964, 14 such projects involved outdoor recreation.

Projects for demonstration of programs for the enrichment of urban life have been financed by the Institute.

Authority: National Mental Health Training Act of 1946; App'd. July 3, 1946; P.L. 79–487 (60 Stat. 421) as amended.

Mental Health Research Grants

Agency:
National Institute of Mental Health

The National Institute of Mental Health makes grants for research to improve methods of diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of the mentally ill and mentally retarded. These grants are available to States or local agencies, laboratories, nonprofit agencies or institutions, and individuals. Funds may be provided for projects which have significance for outdoor recreation such as studies of the problems of the aged. Grants are awarded on the basis of individual project applications and may be paid in advance or by reimbursement. Matching funds are not required.

Authority: National Mental Health Training Act of 1946; App'd. July 3, 1946; P.L. 79-487 (60 Stat. 421) as amended.

National Park Resource Studies

Agency:
National Park Service

The National Park Service conducts and contracts for studies directed toward solving a great number and variety of resource problems. Investigations are made in the areas of natural sciences, sociology, history and archeology. The results are utilized in developing a more effective program for the proper management of the National Park Service.

Consultants are utilized to conduct part of this program. Other studies are done under cooperative agreements and contracts with universities and State and Federal agencies that may make substantial matching contributions of manpower and funds.

Authority: Historic Sites Act of 1935; App'd. August 21, 1935; P.L. 74-292 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-467).

National Park Service Special Studies

Agency:
National Park Service

The National Park Service conducts continuing studies in selective fields. For this inventory these studies are grouped as one program.

The Archeological Investigations and Salvage Program studies the recovery of irreplaceable historic and archeological resources from water control projects. Studies are made of projects in the major river basins of the United States prior to flooding or other destruction.

The Historic American Buildings Survey studies outstanding examples of architecture in the United States and its possessions. Its aim is the conservation of our national cultural resources in historic architecture.

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings is a systematic nationwide inventory, investigation and recording of significant historic and archeological sites. The study also defines the nature and extent of Federal responsibilities for the preservation and use of sites of national importance and the formulation of policies and practices to carry out those responsibilities.

Authority: Historic Sites Act of 1935: App'd. August 21, 1935; P.L. 74-292 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-467).

National Park System Studies and Master Planning

Agency:
National Park Service

Comprehensive studies of our Nation's natural, historic and recreational resources form the basis for a long-range National Park System Plan. First, nationally significant areas are identified. The National Park Service then conducts studies to determine the feasibility of adding these areas to the National Park System. Similar studies are conducted on areas proposed for addition to the System by the Congress, State, or local officials and private citizens or organizations. Major boundary adjustments receive detailed analyses of the same type. While a large number of areas are investigated, only a few ultimately are found to qualify for addition to the Park System.

NPS also prepares master plans to guide management, development and interpretation of both existing and proposed units of the National Park System.

In addition to these studies, economic, ecological, and other technical studies are frequently made for areas when additional data are needed before making a final recommendation. Academic institutions having no vested interest in the area usually make these "secondary" studies. Recommendations evolving from these studies become part of the master plan. Normally, studies are publicly distributed on each area proposed for addition to the System. The supplemental technical studies are usually published individually by the contractor.

Authority: Act of June 23, 1936; P.L. 74–770 ½ (49 Stat. 1894).

Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan

Agency:
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation is responsible for formulating and maintaining a Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan. The plan will consider outdoor recreation in the broadest sense including preservation of natural beauty and quality of the outdoor environment. It will encompass urban and rural programs, public and private programs. It will guide the outdoor recreation programs of other Federal agencies which are required by P.L. 88–29 to carry out their "responsibilities in general conformance with the Nationwide Plan."

This is a long-range plan which will include a statement of national outdoor recreation goals and will recommend policies and programs to achieve these goals. In the plan, critical problems of outdoor recreation will be identified and desirable action by Federal, State and other non-Federal public agencies proposed. This plan is based on a continuing inventory and evaluation of outdoor recreation resources of the United States and on an appraisal of the variety, quantity and quality of outdoor recreation opportunities which Americans actually seek.

The Nationwide Plan will provide a basis for relating outdoor recreation to other uses of the Nation's natural resources by offering information on the demand and need for outdoor recreation. These recreation needs will be projected to the years 1980 and 2000. This will permit public agencies and private citizens and groups to consider outdoor recreation in proper perspective when decisions and policies are made regarding the management of natural resources.

Authority: Act of May 28, 1963; P.L. 88–29 (77 Stat. 49; 16 U.S.C. 460–1).

Open-Space Land Research

Agency:
Community Resources Development Administration

Department of Housing and Urban Development may contract for research concerning open-space land programs in an amount of up to $125,000 per year. A variety of studies are underway including research into the merits and costs of zoning, tax abatement, and other regulations to broaden community open-space efforts. A recent study has resulted in a publication entitled, "Open Space Land, Planning and Location: A Selected Bibliography."

Authority: The Housing Act of 1961—Title VII; App'd. June 30, 1961; P.L. 87–70 (75 Stat. 149), as amended by the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, App'd. August 10, 1965; P.L. 89–117 (79 Stat. 451).

Outdoor Recreation Research

Agency:
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation sponsors, coordinates, stimulates and conducts research in outdoor recreation. Such studies are undertaken by the Bureau directly and by contract or cooperative agreement.

The Bureau has conducted a survey of Federal research in outdoor recreation and a comprehensive study and evaluation of recreation research efforts nationally. These studies revealed that the management, conservation and development of outdoor recreation resources are receiving attention. However, questions concerning the users of recreation facilities, their preferences, and the economic, social, and physical benefits of outdoor recreation have been relatively neglected. The Bureau's research program is designed to fill much of this void. Methods of improving the techniques used for predicting attendance at recreation facilities are being studied. A study of economic impact of recreation development and the effect of the use of fees at recreation areas is underway. The Bureau also is developing a system for the uniform collection and reporting of outdoor recreation statistics by States. This will include data on use, facilities, operating costs, and related items.

The Bureau has initiated a scientific and technical literature program in cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution. This project is the joint endeavor to classify the on-going research registered with Science Information Exchange of the Smithsonian Institution and to publish a catalog of research on outdoor recreation.

In addition, the Bureau's research program staff cooperates with educational institutions and others to facilitate and enhance professional recreation education programs and training activities.

Authority: Act of May 28, 1963; P.L. 88–29 (77 Stat. 49).

Outdoor Recreation Special Area Studies

Agency:
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation conducts studies of areas to determine if they have regional or national significance and are suitable for outdoor recreation purposes. The studies consider whether these areas should be managed for public outdoor recreation purposes and, if so, recommend the type of development and the proper agency to administer them.

These special studies are made of areas that appear worthy of consideration as National Recreation Areas, Parks, Monuments, Lakeshores or Seashores, as additions to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System or as a part of the Nationwide System of Trails. In addition, special studies have been made in other areas such as the Meramec River and American Islands.

Other concerned Federal and State agencies may participate in the formulation of these studies.

Special area study reports released since January 1965 include:

Wild River Report
Lewis and Clark Trail Report
The North Cascades Report
Report on the Nationwide Trail Study
Focus on the Hudson
The Middle Missouri
New England Heritage—The Connecticut River National Recreation Area

Authority: Act of May 28, 1963; P.L. 88–29 (77 Stat. 49; 16 U.S.C. 460–*1*). Federal Water Project Recreation Act; App'd. July 9, 1965; P.L. 89–72 (79 Stat. 213).

Outdoor Recreation Water Resources Planning

Agency:
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation participation in water resources planning includes comprehensive river basin planning concerned with the use of water and related lands in major water resource regions, studies of proposed water resource development projects, and reviews of reports by Federal agencies and private interests on proposed water development projects.

The objectives of Bureau participation in all forms of water resources planning are to assure that adequate consideration has been given to providing public outdoor recreation opportunities, to enhancing or preserving the quality of man's environment, and to assuring that planning is consistent with national, regional, State, and local outdoor recreation objectives. All water resources planning is correlated with State comprehensive outdoor recreation plans and with the Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan.

In comprehensive river basin planning, the Bureau makes appropriate studies to identify outdoor recreation resources to determine the public need for outdoor recreation opportunity and to formulate plans that assure adequate consideration of recreation potentials and the quality of the environment in basic development plans. This program is an interagency effort coordinated by the Water Resources Council (page 63).

The Bureau also makes studies of the recreation aspects of water resources projects proposed by Federal agencies. This work involves the collection, assembly, and analysis of soundly based outdoor recreation information and the provision of this information in a timely manner to those responsible for the formulation of plans for project development. Specific tasks include determination of recreation supply, demand, and needs in the affected area, and assistance to the planning agency in the formulation of the recreation component of the project plan. The Bureau evaluates recreation use, benefits, and costs associated with the project and suggests the appropriate agency to administer the recreation features of the development.

Selected reports on water developments proposed for Federal construction or requiring a Federal license or permit are reviewed by the Bureau to determine if full consideration has been given to the outdoor recreation aspects of the project. The Bureau determines, where appropriate, the extent to which proposed recreation and fish and wildlife development is in accord with the appropriate State comprehensive outdoor recreation plan.

Authority: Act of May 28, 1963; P.L. 88–29 (77 Stat. 49; 16 U.S.C. 460–1). Federal Water Project Recreation Act; App'd. July 9, 1965; P.L. 89–72 (79 Stat. 213).

Physical Education and Recreation for Handicapped Children

Agency:
Office of Education

The Office of Education through the Bureau of Education for the handicapped makes grants to State or local educational agencies, public and nonprofit private institutions of higher learning and other nonprofit educational or research organizations. These grants are made for research and demonstration projects in physical and recreational education of the mentally retarded and other handicapped children. Research grants may be given for projects that develop recreational and outdoor education for handicapped children.

Authority: Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963; App'd. October 31, 1963; P.L. 88–164 (77 Stat. 293); amended by Act of December 4, 1967; P.L. 90–170, Title V, Section 502 (81 Stat. 527).

Physical Fitness Research

Agency:
President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports

Although the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports does not engage in or grant funds for research, it does attempt to keep abreast of physical fitness research findings, identify problems requiring further research and stimulate such needed research.

A special committee of research consultants worked with the Council over a period of several years and developed a statement on major needs in physical fitness research. The Council has current plans to review and update that statement and to make it the basis for future research efforts.

In each of its clinics, the PCPF&S includes a session on the application of research findings. The Council attempts to utilize the best available scientific information in the development of its publications as well as in all of its other efforts. The Council welcomes the gratis contribution to it of research findings in physical fitness developed by public and private agencies as well as those of individual researchers.

Authority: Presidential Executive Order 11398 of March 4, 1968.

Public Roads Research

Agency:
Bureau of Public Roads

The Bureau of Public Roads conducts a variety of studies, some of which involve outdoor recreation. Upon request, BPR also assists such groups as Resources for the Future in research projects involving outdoor recreation.

The Bureau has a limited amount of funds to contract out research to universities, private research groups, individuals, or other appropriate agencies for studies of national scope. These studies often involve outdoor recreation.

Authority: Highway Code Act of 1958; App'd. August 27, 1958; P.L. 85–767 (72 Stat. 885, as amended; 23 U.S.C. 307).

Recreation Research, Tennessee Valley Authority

Agency:
Tennessee Valley Authority

The Tennessee Valley Authority conducts recreation research on topics pertinent to the Authority's program of technical assistance and planning for the recreation resources of the Tennessee Valley. Primary emphasis is placed on: (1) a standardized, long-range recreation data collection program to include information on reservoir and shoreland visitation and use; (2) recreation site inventory data; (3) procedures for estimating future recreation demands in the Valley; (4) evaluating the benefits of recreation use; and (5) determination of planning standards for recreational facilities and recreation site carrying capacities. In addition to these general areas of research, special studies are conducted as needed to solve specific planning problems.

Authority: Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933; App'd. May 18, 1933; P.L. 73–17 (48 Stat. 58, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 831).

Presidential Executive Order No. 6161 of June 8, 1933.

Regional Economic Research

Agency:
Economic Development Administration

The Office of Economic Research of the Economic Development Administration conducts and contracts for research bearing on economic situations and other business factors affecting regional economic development in the United States. Research in the natural resources fields, especially recreation tourism and travel, is currently underway. These studies will furnish the basis for technical assistance to the Regional Economic Development Commissions.

Authority: Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965—Title V; App'd. August 26, 1965; P.L. 89–136 (79 Stat. 552), as amended.

Resource and Economic Research

Agency:
Federal Reserve System

As part of research programs designed to provide data needed in the formulation of monetary policy, Federal Reserve Banks conduct economic analyses of business and resource-oriented activities in their districts. A System Research Advisory Committee maintains contact with the research programs of the 12 banks. Research findings, including those relating to tourism and recreation, are usually published in the individual Reserve Bank's Business or Monthly Review, copies of which are available upon request.

Authority: The Federal Reserve Act; App'd. December 23, 1913; P.L. 63–43 (38 Stat. 251) as amended.

River Basin Investigations

Agency:
Soil Conservation Service

The Soil Conservation Service in cooperation with other Federal, State, and local agencies makes investigations and surveys of the rivers and other waterways. The river basin investigations are designed to facilitate the coordinated and orderly conservation, development, utilization and management of water and related land resources. Information obtained in such surveys is used in conducting the Small Watersheds Projects Program (p.109), Resource Conservation and Development Projects Program (p.132, programs for the development and management of National Forests (p. 73), and other programs for land and water conservation.

Authority: Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act; App'd August 3, 1954; P.L. 83–566 (68 Stat. 666, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1001, et seq.)

River Basin Power Studies, Comprehensive

Agency:
Federal Power Commission

The Federal Power Commission develops comprehensive river basin plans for various purposes including power development. These comprehensive plans include consideration of public uses of the river basin waters including recreation. The Commission cooperates with Federal construction agencies in planning water resource projects and also reviews their plans. The Commission also participates in comprehensive river basin surveys undertaken by river basin commission and other Federal-State entities.

Authority: Federal Power Act: App'd. June 10, 1920; P.L. 66–280 (41 Stat. 1063; 16 U.S.C. 791a, Part I, Section 10(a)). Water Resources Planning Act; App'd. July 22, 1965; P.L. 89–80 (79 Stat. 244; 42 U.S.C. 1962–1).

Safety and Environmental Sanitation Standards Development

Agency:
Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service

The Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Services of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare prepares technical manuals, guides, bulletins, and standards to aid Federal, State, and local environmental sanitation and safety programs, including those related to outdoor recreation. Constant efforts are maintained to identify emergency problems and to watch and collect intelligence on industry and consumer trends. The agency also evaluates and uses research data and findings from other governmental agencies, and universities and professional organizations to improve public and private environmental sanitation and safety programs.

The Service works closely with industry and national professional associations to develop health and safety standards for the protection of swimmers and other recreationists. For instance, in 1968, "Suggested Ordinance and Regulations Covering Private Residential Swimming Pools" was prepared by the Service in cooperation with the American Public Health Association.

Authority: Public Health Service Act; App'd. July 1, 1902; P.L. 57–236 (32 Stat. 712, as amended; (42 U.S.C. 241, 243).

Small Business Contract Research

Agency:
Small Business Administration

The Small Business Administration contracts with professional research firms, colleges, and universities to undertake studies of "matters materially affecting the competitive strength of small business with emphasis on solution of specific problems facing the small business community." These studies form the basis for agency assistance programs. Approximately $150,000 has been appropriated for this activity in fiscal year 1968 and 1969. A similar amount is proposed in the fiscal year 1970 budget.

Authority: Small Business Act—Section 8c; App'd. July 18, 1958; P.L. 85–536 (72 Stat. 384; 15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.) as amended.

Small Business Management Research Grant

Agency:
Small Business Administration

The Small Business Administration is authorized to give management research grants to State institutions, colleges and universities in each of the 50 States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These grants are for research in the managing, financing and operation of small business enterprises. Grants of up to $40,000 were made in 1959 and 1960. Two hundred and thirty published reports, some of which were in the area of outdoor recreation, resulted from the research. Reports were furnished to more than 300 depository libraries throughout the United States. They also are available at a nominal cost from the institutions which prepared them. The SBA published two or four page summaries of each report for free distribution.

Four published studies dealing with outdoor recreation are:

A Study of the Vacation Industry in Maine
The Pleasure Boating Industry in Tennessee
The Tourist and Recreation Industry in Vermont
Vacation Travel Business in New Hampshire

No money has been appropriated for this program since fiscal year 1960 to fiscal year 1966. However, the legislation is still active.

Authority: Small Business Act—Section 7d; App'd. July 18, 1958; P.L. 85–536 (72 Stat. 384; 15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.) as amended.

Storm and Combined Sewer Research and Development Grants

Agency:
Federal Water Pollution Control Administration

The Federal Water Pollution Control Administration makes grants to public and private agencies and institutions and individuals for research projects and demonstrations related to the causes, control and prevention of water pollution from storm and combined sewers. Grants to State, local or interstate agencies to demonstrate new methods for controlling their discharge of sewage into any waters can be made for 75 percent of the cost of the research and demonstration projects.

Authority: Federal Water Pollution Control Act; App'd. June 30, 1948; P.L. 80–845 (62 Stat. 1155, as amended; 33 U.S.C. 466 et seq.).

Strip and Surface Mining Area Restoration Studies

Agency:
Bureau of Mines

The Bureau of Mines is making a survey and study of strip and surface mining operations and their effects in the United States. This study is being made in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Appalachian Regional Commission and other appropriate Federal, State and local departments and agencies. The purpose of the study is to recommend a comprehensive long-range program for the reclamation, rehabilitation and development of the mined areas. The Secretary of Interior is to submit his program recommendations to the President who shall submit these to Congress, together with his recommendations by July 1, 1967.

The study is to consider among other things the public interest in and public benefits resulting from reclamation, rehabilitation and appropriate development and use of strip and surface mined areas. This includes consideration of public recreation, water pollution, fish and wildlife protection and restoration, and scenic values.

The Bureau conducted and completed a survey and study of mined areas in Appalachia that were urgently in need of attention. This interim report has been submitted to the Appalachian Regional Commission.

Authority: Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965—Sec. 205(c); App'd. March 9, 1965; P.L. 89–4 (79 Stat. 13; 40 U.S.C. App. A. 205).

Strip-Mined Area Restoration

Agency:
Tennessee Valley Authority

The Tennessee Valley Authority conducts tests and demonstrations on the reclamation of strip-mined areas. TVA makes empirical studies and observations to develop more effective reclamation methods. Current activities include tests on the adaptability of trees and wildlife plants to stripped areas; establishment of forest cover by direct seeding; effects of fertilizer on plant establishment, growth and spread; and effectiveness of water control structures including their influence on land restoration and stream improvement. Several recent tests are concerned with the early successful revegetation of highly acidic soils. These projects are conducted cooperatively with other Federal agencies, States, universities, private landowners and coal companies.

Since 1965 TVA has included reclamation provisions in all its term strip-mine contracts. In reclaiming these disturbed lands, coal suppliers are providing for the control of erosion and acid drainage to protect nearby streams and are reestablishing vegetation to restore the forest and wildlife potential on these mined areas. Permanent access is being provided for postmining use including recreation. This reclamation work closely follows the pattern developed through the years on demonstration sites throughout the Valley area.

Authority: Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933; App'd. May 18, 1933; P.L. 73–17 (48 Stat. 58, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 831).

Presidential Executive Order No. 6161 of June 8, 1933.

Surveys and Censuses

Agency:
Bureau of the Census

The Bureau of the Census conducts a variety of censuses at regular intervals. Some censuses contain data related to outdoor recreation matters as a byproduct of the collection of general purpose data. Others directly involve outdoor recreation. The National Travel Surveys, conducted as segments of the 1963 and 1967 censuses of transportation, provided statistics on travel by Americans for pleasure and other purposes. Censuses of business and manufacturers cover segments of the economy also concerned with outdoor recreation. Statistics on foreign trade include data on imports and exports of commodities related to outdoor recreation.

The Bureau also makes special surveys, on a cost basis, at the request of Federal agencies, States and local governments. These have included studies of outdoor recreation matters. Census conducted four quarterly national surveys on public outdoor recreation activity for the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. The Census Bureau also has conducted the National Surveys of Fishing and Hunting for the Fish and Wildlife Service. Work undertaken for other governmental units is handled to the extent that it meets public needs, can be performed without adversely affecting activities which are financed from appropriated funds, and can be more appropriately or efficiently performed by the Census Bureau than by the sponsoring agency.

Authority: Act of August 31, 1954; P.L. 83–740 (68 Stat. 1013; 13 U.S.C. 8).

Act of June 30, 1932; P.L. 72–212 (47 Stat. 417; 31 U.S.C. 686).

Act of May 27, 1935; P.L. 74–74 (49 Stat. 292; 15 U.S.C. 189a).

CCI 197

Visitor Travel Data

Agency:
United States Travel Service

The United States Travel Service collects, compiles, analyzes and disseminates timely travel statistics to the industry. Currently, USTS issues two monthly reports. One consists of information on foreign arrivals to the U.S. by country of residence. The other includes statistics on U.S. and non-U.S. citizen departures by mode of travel, flag of carrier and port of departure. Statistics on business and pleasure visitor arrivals by port of entry and mode of travel are issued semi-annually.

Authority: International Travel Act of 1961; App'd. June 29, 1961; P.L. 87–63 (75 Stat. 129; 22 U.S.C. 2121–2126).

Vocational Educational Research and Training

Agency:
Office of Education

The Office of Education makes grants to State and local educational agencies, colleges and universities. These funds are available to develop research and training programs as well as experimental and pilot programs designed to meet the special vocational needs, including those that are recreation orientated, of youth. Emphasis is placed on programs designed to meet the special vocational needs of youths, particularly youths in economically depressed communities who have academic, socioeconomic, or other handicaps that prevent them from succeeding in the regular vocational education programs.

Authority: Vocational Educational Act of 1963; App'd. December 18, 1963; P.L. 88–210 (77 Stat. 403, Part A, Section 4); as amended by the Vocational Education Amendments of 1968; App'd. October 16, 1968; P.L. 90–576 (82 Stat. 1064).

Vocational Rehabilitation Research and Demonstration Grants

Agency:
Rehabilitation Services Administration

The Rehabilitation Services Administration makes grants to State and other public and nonprofit agencies to pay part of the cost of research and demonstration projects.

The Federal percentage of a project cost varies. To date the Rehabilitation Services Administration has supported several projects involving recreation for ill and handicapped people. These include studies of appropriate recreation programs for physically and mentally handicapped persons, development of a University information center on recreation for the handicapped, and analyses of methods by which community recreation programs can be changed to include recreation for the handicapped.

Authority: Vocational Rehabilitation Act; App'd. June 2, 1920; P.L. 66–236 (41 Stat. 735; 29 U.S.C. 4, Section 4) as amended.

Water Pollution Control Research, Demonstration and Research Fellowships

Agency:
Federal Water Pollution Control Administration

These FWPCA grants are intended to encourage and assist appropriate agencies, institutions, and individuals in the conduct of studies and training which will help achieve the objectives of the Federal Water Pollution Act:

(1) *Research Grants* are awarded to individuals to conduct basic and applied research projects in water supply and pollution control. Grants are to expand such research throughout the Nation, and to encourage investigators to undertake research in neglected areas.

(2) *Demonstration Grants* are awarded to public and private institutions and agencies to support investigations and studies of an applied nature and to demonstrate the feasibility of new methods.

(3) *Research Fellowships* are awarded to individuals for support of specialized research training in the institution of their choice. The purpose is to increase the number of scientists qualified to carry on independent research in water supply and pollution control.

Authority: Federal Water Pollution Control Act; App'd. June 30, 1948; P.L. 80–845 (62 Stat. 1155, as amended; 33 U.S.C. 466 et seq.).

Water Resources Institutes Research

Agency:
Office of Water Resources Research

The Office of Water Resources Research gives matching grants to State Water Resources Institutes for research, investigations and studies of specific projects "which could not otherwise be undertaken" by the Institutes. The projects cover the same water resources research and training areas as described under the work of the Institutes. However, approved projects generally must be limited to two or three years duration.

Funds are furnished on a dollar-for-dollar basis matching State and other non-Federal funds available to the Institute. Section 101 of the Act authorized $1 million for the first year (1965) with the amount increasing $1 million each year until at the end of 5 years (1969) the annual matching authorization was $5 million, at which level it continues.

Some approved propects are:

—Development of Methods for Evaluating Wild Rivers

—Water Quality Criteria for Selected Recreation Uses

—Enhancement of Ecologic and Aesthetic Values in Wetlands Associated with Interstate Highways

—Planning Analysis for the Non-Market Values of Water Resources with Particular Emphasis on Recreation

—Public Investment Criteria for Water-Oriented Recreation in the Lake Erie Basin.

Authorized funds are available for printing and publishing research results.

Authority: Water Resources Research Act of 1964—Section 101; App'd. July 17, 1964; P.L. 88–379 (78 Stat. 329) as amended by Act of April 19, 1966; P.L. 89–404 (80 Stat. 129).

Water Resources Investigations

Agency:
Geological Survey

The Geological Survey's Water Resources Division provides information on the Nation's water resources. It investigates the occurrence, quantity, quality, distribution and movement of surface and underground waters. Its activities include the systematic collection, analysis and interpretation of data relating to the evaluation of water resources, and investigation of water demand for industrial, domestic and agricultural purposes. Research also is conducted to improve the scientific basis of investigations and techniques.

Authority: Act of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat. 394; 43 U.S.C. 31, 41).

Water Resources Project Investigations

Agency:
Army Corps of Engineers

The Army Corps of Engineers conducts research on beach erosion, hydrology, aquatic plant control and fishery engineering.

The Corps investigates methods of general aquatic plant control. Methods to combat the spread of obnoxious growths (such as water-hyacinth and alligatorweed) which hinder navigation and recreational use of waters are under study.

Fishery engineering is another important Corps research program. Construction of a dam on a major watercourse inhabited by anadromous fish presents complex fishery management problems. This is especially critical with salmon and steelhead in the Pacific Northwest drainages. Since these anadromous fish must migrate from the ocean to their spawning grounds in the fresh water streams to complete their life cycle, efficient fish passage devices must be installed at the impoundment projects. The Corps studies development of efficient fish passage devices, spawning area replacements and fish behavior and mortality. Both the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife cooperate in these studies.

Research also is conducted on the problems of sedimentation at harbors, anchorages and in water impoundments. The Corps is studying the problem of sedimentation where water is stored for recreational purposes.

The Coastal Engineering Research Center conducts research on shore erosion problems and control measures. The research center also participates in the National Oceanographic Program of the Federal Government.

The Corps has research underway to determine the effects of water quality above and below dams upon fishing and general types of recreation.

In addition the Corps is conducting investigations to develop methodology and standards for project formulation and design applicable to the recreational function of water resource development.

Authority: Act of November 7, 1962 P.L. 88–172 (77 Stat. 304; 33 U.S.C. 426a).

Water Resources Research, Independent

Agency:
Office of Water Resources Research

The Office of Water Resources Research is authorized to make grants for research into water problems related to the mission of the Department of the Interior. Educational institutions, private foundations or institutions, private firms, individuals, and local, State, and Federal Government agencies are eligible for grants. The type of funding agreement (grant, contract, etc.) and such matters as the percent of cost-sharing can vary. The amount authorized for appropriation by Congress for research under Title II of the Act is $7 million, $8 million and $9 million respectively for fiscal years 1969–71 and $10 million for each of the fiscal years 1972–76, inclusive.

Authority: Water Resources Research Act of 1964—Sec. 200; App'd. July 17, 1964; P.L. 88–379 (78 Stat. 329) as amended by Act of April 19, 1966; P.L. 89–404 (80 Stat. 129).

Water Resources Research Institutes

Agency:
Office of Water Resources Research

The Office of Water Resources Research makes annual grants to each State to assist in the establishment and operation of a water resources research institute or equivalent agency at the State land-grant colleges. All 50 States and Puerto Rico are participating in this program which stresses promotion and coordination of water research throughout the State's higher educational institutions.

The Institutes plan, conduct and arrange for research, investigations and experiments. They also train scientists through the participation of student research assistants in such activities. They focus on the total spectrum of water resources problems, giving due attention to the varying conditions and needs of the different States. Research includes, but is not limited to, water resource investigations in supply and demand, conservation, water use and water quality in relation to fish, wildlife (used in the broad sense) and recreation. Research also is conducted in the economic, legal, social, geological, geographical, ecological and other aspects of water problems.

Two of the recreation studies conducted by the Institutes are:

(1) Water and Recreation Use, Blackfoot River Drainage, Western Montana.
(2) The Demand for Water-Based Recreation in Southwest Puerto Rico.

These Institutes also carry on research with matching-fund grants furnished under Section 101 of the Act.

Funds authorized by the Water Resources Research Act for operation of the Institutes are $100,000 each year.

Authority: Water Resources Research Act of 1964—Section 100; App'd. July 17, 1964: P.L. 88–379 (78 Stat. 329).

Wildlife and Fishery Research

Agency:
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife conducts an extensive program of wildlife and fishery research.

The Bureau carries out research, and surveys wildlife on government and private lands and waters. Basic and applied research is conducted on migratory and resident game and nongame species of birds and mammals. This research forms the basis for improved concepts and techniques for the preservation and management of the wildlife resource. Studies are carried out at research facilities at Patuxent, Md., Denver, Colo., Jamestown, N. Dak., Washington, D.C., and 18 State Universities.

At the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Laurel, Md., situated on 2,700 acres of land with 24 ponds and marshes, research is conducted on waterfowl ecology, pesticide-wildlife relationships, wildlife diseases and parasites, methods of animal depredation control and endangered species. The Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center at Jamestown consists of two tracts totaling about 2,000 acres. The many natural prairie potholes on this land and elsewhere are used for research on the increasing habitat needs of waterfowl populations. The Denver Wildlife Research Center conducts investigations on upland wildlife (including big game); the effects of pesticides on wildlife; wildlife diseases and parasites, particularly botulism and animal damage control.

The Migratory Bird Populations Station at Patuxent analyzes data from annual inventories of breeding populations and from nesting production, kill surveys and band returns for both game and nongame migratory birds. These data, supplied by many cooperators, are machine processed and banding records for the North American continent are maintained at this Station. The Bird and Mammal Laboratories in Washington, D.C., carry out research on classification, distribution and life history of North American birds and mammals.

The chief functions of the Cooperative Wildlife Research Units are training in wildlife conservation and research basic to wildlife management. Any wildlife problem pertinent to the State or the region where the Unit is located may be investigated by Unit personnel.

Authority: Lacey Act of 1900; App'd. May 25, 1900 (31 Stat. 187, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 701).

Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act; App'd. March 10, 1934; P.L. 73–121 (48 Stat. 401, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 661–666c).

Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956; App'd. August 8, 1956; P.L. 84–1024 (70 Stat. 1119, as amended: 16 U.S.C. 742a–742j).

Chapter X

Certain programs which relate to outdoor recreation do not fit the categories set up for the nine preceding chapters. They are found in this catch-all chapter.

Miscellaneous Programs

AEC Land and Facility Disposal and Transfer

Agency:
Atomic Energy Commission

Land and facilities developed and managed by the Atomic Energy Commission which are excess to the needs of the agency are being disposed of through the General Services Administration.

The disposal of federally owned properties within AEC-developed communities has been underway since 1955. Disposal has been completed at the communities of Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Richland, Wash., and disposal is almost completed at the community of Los Alamos, N. Mex.

Parks, playgrounds, and recreational lands and facilities are classed as municipal installations which may be transferred to local governmental entities without charge. They can also be sold to private nonprofit organizations who may be leasing the land and/or facilities. Tennis courts, ball fields, picnic areas and a golf course represent types of recreational facilities which are transferred to public bodies. Other recreation areas—such as an ice skating rink, a skiing site, a toboggan area with lodge, etc.—which are leased to nonprofit private organizations are usually sold to the groups as priority lessees. Lands and facilities not purchased by priority lessees are sold to the highest competitive bidder. Land appraisals are based on rawland values and not on its present use.

While classification of property for disposal is the responsibility of AEC, the Federal Housing Administration, Department of Housing and Urban Development, has been delegated the duties and responsibilities for appraisal, sale and transfer of the properties. FHA is, in effect, the Commission's real estate agent for this program.

Other surplus AEC-administered Federal lands and facilities outside the AEC-developed communities are either returned to the Department of the Interior or other agency, or disposed of by the Property Management and Disposal Service, General Services Administration.

Authority: Atomic Energy Act of 1946; App'd. August 1, 1946; P.L. 79–585 (60 Stat. 755) as amended by Atomic Energy Act of 1954; App'd. August 30, 1954; P.L. 83–703 (68 Stat. 919; 42 U.S.C. 1800).

Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955; App'd. August 4, 1955; P.L. 84–221 (69 Stat. 471) as amended by Act of September 28, 1962; P.L. 87–719 (76 Stat. 664; 42 U.S.C. 2300) and Act of December 14, 1967; P.L. 90–190 (81 Stat. 575).

Aeronautical Charting

Agency:
Coast and Geodetic Survey

The Coast and Geodetic Survey provides charts for the safe and efficient operation of all types of aircraft over the United States and its territories. Separate series of charts are designed for visual and instrument flight. The visual charts show topographic, cultural and selected aeronautical data. The instrument charts contain complete information for radio navigation. Growing numbers of recreationists flying gliders and private planes, as well as parachutists, rely on these charts.

Aeronautical charts may be obtained from over 950 authorized agents, mostly located at airports, and from the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington Science Center, Rockville, Md. 20852.

Authority: Act of August 6, 1947; P.L. 80–373 (61 Stat. 787; 33 U.S.C. 883–a–i).

Aquatic Plant Control

Agency:
Army Corps of Engineers

The Army Corps of Engineers administers an aquatic plant control program in cooperation with other Federal and State agencies. Through this program the Corps attempts to control and eradicate waterhyacinth, alligatorweed, Eurasian Watermilfoil and other obnoxious aquatic plant growths. The work is done in navigable waters, tributaries, connecting channels and other allied waters of the United States. This program benefits navigation, flood control, drainage, agriculture, fish and wildlife, recreation, public health and related purposes. The program includes research on control measures, planning and control operations. Local interests are required to hold and save the United States free from claims and to participate to the extent of 30 percent of the cost for control operations.

Authority: River and Harbor Act of 1958—Sec. 104; App'd. July 3, 1958; P.L. 85–500 (72 Stat. 297, 300) as amended by the River and Harbor Act of 1962—Sec. 104; App'd. October 23, 1962; P.L. 87–874 (76 Stat. 1173, 1180) and the River and Harbor Act of 1965—Sec. 302; App'd. October 27, 1965; P.L. 89–298 (79 Stat. 1092, 1093; 33 U.S.C. 610).

Assistance to Vessels in Distress

Agency:
Coast Guard and Coast Guard Auxiliary

The Coast Guard and the Coast Guard Auxiliary furnish assistance to vessels and small recreation craft in distress. They maintain a system of vessels, aircraft, lifeboat stations and radio networks to carry out search and rescue operations. In areas heavily used by fishermen and boaters, the Coast Guard has daytime patrols to assist disabled small craft. They also give medical and surgical aid and provide care and transport for shipwreck victims.

The Coast Guard Auxiliary assists the Coast Guard to carry out this program in those areas where the Coast Guard does not have rescue craft available or when Coast Guard capabilities are overloaded.

Authority: Act of August 4, 1949; P.L. 81–207 (63 Stat. 501 and 555; 14 U.S.C. 88, 822 and 826).

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation "Donations"

Agency:
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, through the Secretary of the Interior, accepts donations of money, real and personal property, personal services and/or facilities to promote the coordination and development of effective outdoor recreation programs. Cash contributions and donations of personal property such as furniture and equipment useful to the Bureau also may be accepted. Offers of real property may be accepted under certain conditions by the Bureau on behalf of the United States of America, in which the title vests.

Since the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation has only recently been established (1962) the amount of money acquired through donations has not been great. However, several substantial contributions did make possible in 1966 a widespread dissemination of information regarding the "Golden Eagle Passport" program. The "Golden Eagle Passport" provides a portion of the moneys for the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Authority: Act of May 28, 1963; P.L. 88–29 (77 Stat. 49).

Community Economic Adjustment

Agency:
Office of Economic Adjustment

The Community Economic Adjustment Program is aimed at payroll generation to overcome the catastrophic outmigration which occurs when a military installation closes or contracts are cut back. For these reasons, the aim is to bring industry or educational activities into the community, using any surplus military property as an inducement to that end. However, if the choice lies between using the land for industry or for recreation, the former would be supported.

Except for this reservation, the development of the outdoor recreation potential of any community is supported, whether or not Federal property is involved. Rcreation facilities of all types make a community more attractive to commerce and industry because it is easier to attract employees to a pleasant, interesting environment.

Authority: Department of Defense Directive 5410.12.

Courtesy Motorboat Examination

Agency:
United States Coast Guard (Auxiliary)

Specially trained members of the Coast Guard Auxiliary perform courtesy motorboat examinations at the request of the owners and operators of pleasure boats. Only motorboats used as pleasure craft and yachts less than 65 feet in length and propelled by motor are examined. The examination embraces all requirements of Federal boating laws. The examination also incorporates certain additional safety practices prescribed by the Auxiliary which exceed the minimum Federal requirements. A boat which passes the examination is awarded a distinctive decal. This decal when displayed on a vessel signifies that it is safe, seaworthy and in full compliance with the law.

Enforcement officers, Federal and State, will not normally board a boat displaying the decal unless an overt violation in operation or equipment is observed. Should a boat not pass the examination, the owner is given a list of deficiencies. No report is made to any enforcement agent.

A courtesy examination aims to increase the owner's personal safety and that of his guests and to protect him against possible financial loss through loss of or damage to his boat. In the course of an examination boat owners and operators are encouraged to further their nautical knowledge by engaging in Coast Guard Auxiliary public education courses or enrollment in the Auxiliary itself. During calendar year 1967, 163,252 members of the public received this valuable free service.

Authority: Act of August 4, 1949; P.L. 81–207 (63 Stat. 555; 14 U.S.C. 822).

Federal Building Design and Beautification

Agency:
Public Buildings Service

The Public Buildings Service of the General Services Administration is responsible for the design, construction, maintenance, remodeling and operation of federally-owned public buildings. Federal buildings must meet a twofold requirement. First, they must provide efficient and economical facilities for the use of government agencies. Secondly, they should provide visual testimony to the dignity, enterprise, vigor, and stability of the American Government.

In pursuing these objectives the design of a proposed project is directly related to its impact upon the total environment of the community. The relationship of the building to its immediate site and the adjacent structures and open spaces are considered important human scale considerations.

The siting of the building frequently will provide, in addition to planting material and flower beds, pools and plaza areas which provide people adequate spaces for sitting and walking in an intimate environment. Where appropriate to the total design, free standing sculpture or exterior friezes are employed to enhance the environment. Costs for such fine arts are provided under a policy allowance not to exceed one-half of 1 percent of estimated construction costs.

The building design, aimed at achieving a high quality of excellence also employs good architectural manners towards its neighbors without copying or imitating their styles or forms.

Authority: Public Buildings Act of 1959; App'd. September 9, 1959; P.L. 86-249 (73 Stat. 479, as amended; 40 U.S.C. 601-615).

Federal Surplus Real Property Sales

Agency:
Property Management and Disposal Service

The Property Management and Disposal Service of the General Services Administration handles the disposal of surplus real property no longer required for Federal needs. Excepted are land and improvements held by the Departments of Defense, Agriculture and Interior having a fair market value of less than $1,000. These properties may be offered for sale by those departments under authority delegated by the Administrator of GSA.

When real property is reported as excess to PMDS, all other Federal agencies are notified and given the opportunity to acquire the property. If no further Federal requirement develops for the property, it is determined surplus.

Eligible public agencies—State, local government and certain nonprofit institutions—are immediately notified that the surplus property may be available for appropriate public purposes. These notices indicate those specific public purposes and specific statutory authorities under which the public agencies may obtain the property.

Special statutory discount and price preference provisions are provided for specific uses of surplus land by public agencies—public park, recreation, wildlife, conservation, etc. (p. 96).

Surplus real properties not disposed of to public agencies ordinarily are offered for sale to the public by sealed bid or public auction. Scheduled sales are publicized through advertising and announcements in newspapers, magazines and trade journals. They also are listed daily in "Commerce Business Daily" available on a subscription basis from: U.S. Department of Commerce, Administrative Service Office, Chicago, Ill. 60607.

Proceeds from the sale of surplus Federal real property are deposited in the Land and Water Conservation Fund account (p. 100).

Authority:Surplus Property Act of 1944; App'd. October 3, 1944; P.L. 78-457 (58 Stat. 765, as amended; 50 U.S.C. App. 1600).

Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949; App'd. June 30, 1949; P.L. 81-152 (63 Stat. 377; 40 U.S.C. 471).

Land Sales, Army Corps of Engineers

Agency:
Army Corps of Engineers

Under delegated authority from the General Services Administration to the Secretary of the Army, the Corps of Engineers sells excess land valued at $1,000 or less. Usually, sales are by competitive bidding at oral auctions. These auctions are held after public advertisement of the tract.

Before any land is advertised, the Corps first determines that the parcel will not be needed by public or quasi-public agencies or nonprofit organizations rendering a public recreation-educational service.

Authority: Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949; App'd. June 30, 1949; P.L. 81–152 (63 Stat. 377).

Act of August 6, 1956; P.L. 84–999 (70 Stat. 1065).

Land Sales, Bureau of Land Management

Agency:
Bureau of Land Management

States, local governments, and qualified nonprofit organizations can acquire Public domain lands for recreation use.

The established purchase price to States and other governmental agencies for land to be used for recreational purposes is $2.50 an acre. Prices to non profit organizations are based on a percentage of the fair market value of the land and take into consideration the purposes for which the land is to be used.

A State may purchase for recreation purposes not more than 6,400 acres annually. In addition, any State agency may acquire 640 acres annually for each public-purpose program other than recreation. Political subdivisions of a State and nonprofit organization may purchase not more than 640 acres for other public purposes. These lands must be within the political boundaries of the agency or within the area of jurisdiction of the organization or, in the case of municipalities, they must lie within convenient access to the municipality and within the same State.

The term "recreation" interpreted in a broad sense, includes expansion of existing parks, establishment of new parks and recreation areas, campgrounds, picnic areas, and boating sites. Also included are sites for swimming, skiing and other water and winter sports, county and municipal playgrounds, hunting and fishing camps, and a wide range of other outdoor activities. Land can also be provided for group recreation such as youth and institutional camps, sites for civic organization recreation and outdoor education programs. Also included are fish and wildlife improvements such as the installation of structures and improvement of habitat. Less intensive recreation uses of land such as hunting, fishing, sightseeing, hiking or rock collecting ordinarily are not the basis for a patent unless substantial financial investments in facilities are proposed or unless the tract is needed to complement a program on adjoining lands.

The Bureau of Land Management reviews the plans and time schedules for construction and development on purchased lands and periodically inspects the areas to assure compliance with title stipulations. If at any time after the sale the land is devoted to a use other than for which it was conveyed, title to the land reverts to the United States.

Authority: Act of June 14, 1926; P.L. 69–386 (44 Stat. 741) as amended by the Act of June 4, 1954; P.L. 83–378 (68 Stat. 173).

Act of June 23, 1959; P.L. 86–66 (73 Stat. 110).

Act of September 21, 1959; P.L. 86–292 (73 Stat. 571).

Act of September 13, 1960; P.L. 86–755 (74 Stat. 899; 43 U.S.C. 869).

Land Sales, Tennessee Valley Authority

Agency:
Tennessee Valley Authority

Sale of lands administered by the Tennessee Valley Authority is one of the agency's means of influencing diversified development of recreation and open space lands in the Tennessee Valley. Land disposals are in accord with TVA land-use policy which recognizes outdoor recreation as an integral part of the pattern for economic development of the Valley.

TVA sells land to private groups and individuals by public auction for recreation and other purposes. Lands sold for recreation are generally for commercial recreation uses such as boat docks, marinas and resorts. Lands sold specifically for recreation under Section 4(k)(a) of the TVA Act, as amended, are subject to repossession by TVA if the lands are used for purposes other than recreation. All property is sold subject to the owner's convenant to refrain from any use which would degrade the quality of the water to an extent incompatible with the public interest.

Authority: Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933; App'd. May 18, 1933; P.L. 73-17 (48 Stat. 58, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 831).

National Park Service "Donations"

Agency:
National Park Service

The National Park Service accepts donations of lands, rights-of-way, buildings or other property within the various national parks and monuments. NPS also accepts money for national park purposes. Cash contributions are deposited in a special donations account in the U.S. Treasury. All donations to the National Park Service classify as a charitable contribution and are income-tax deductible.

A large number of donors specify the purpose for which cash donations are made. Most of the money is donated for land acquisition. However, many donors entrust the use of their donations entirely to the discretion of the Service.

Since establishment of the "Donations" account, through June 30, 1968, about $15.7 million had been received for various purposes. These moneys have been used for land acquisition in parks (primarily at Grand Teton, Virgin Islands, Everglades, and Cape Hatteras); rehabilitation and improvement of park facilities; and the provision of protection, information, interpretive and related services and programs which could not have been accomplished within the limitation of appropriated funds.

Authority: Act of June 5, 1920; P.L. 66-246 (41 Stat. 917; 16 U.S.C. 6).

National Zoological Park

Agency:
Smithsonian Institution

The National Zoological Park is a component of the Smithsonian Institution. It is operated for the advancement of the zoological sciences and the instruction and recreation of people. It is located in Rock Creek Valley in Northwest Washington, D.C., on 175 acres of park land. There are over 3,000 animals on display covering more than 900 species. Many are rare species not to be found elsewhere in the country.

Visitors are able to observe the animals in buildings and outdoor areas designed to duplicate the conditions of their natural habitats. Ample parking and picnic areas are available for visitors year-round; there is no admission charge.

Authority: Act of April 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 78; 20 U.S.C. 81-84).

Nautical Charting and Bathymetric Mapping

Agency:
Coast and Geodetic Survey

The Coast and Geodetic Survey's nautical charting program provides nautical charts and related publications for the safety of marine navigation. This program includes hydrographic and coastal photogrammetric surveying, planimetric mapping, control surveys and investigations of reported hazards to navigation, and new chart construction. C&GS maintains existing charts, reproduces and distributes charts and provides coast pilot information. In addition C&GS conducts research and pilot development in instrumentation, automation and cartographic techniques.

The objective of the nautical charting program is to complete and maintain adequate up-to-date charts of coastal areas, including harbors, estuaries and inland waterways of the United States and its possessions. C&GS also conducts surveys and publishes nautical charts of lakes and reservoirs not under the jurisdiction of other government agencies.

C&GS reviews proposed water resource development and flood control projects of the Bureau of Reclamation and Army Corps of Engineers and recommends charting of those reservoirs where substantial water recreational benefits are estimated and where the size of such reservoirs merits such charting. In these cases it recommends that funds for such charting be included in the project cost.

The small-craft charts published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey are designed for use in small boats or as hand-held copies on the bridge of large vessels. These modern accordion folded nautical charts provide the recreational boater with a variety of marine data such as tide and current information, a tabulation of services and supplies available, "rules of the road," warning notes, weather information and other data not usually provided by conventional nautical charts.

United States Coast Pilots are a series of eight books that cover nautical information that cannot be shown graphically on the nautical charts and is not readily available elsewhere. Subjects include navigation regulations, outstanding landmarks, channel and anchorage peculiarities, dangers, weather, ice, freshets, routes, pilotage, and port facilities.

C&GS nautical charts cost from $1 to $2. Copies may be purchased from authorized nautical chart agents or from the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington Science Center, Rockville, Md. 20852.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey Bathymetric mapping program provides for the orderly construction of bathymetric maps as a base for economic and scientific exploration and development of the U.S. Continental Shelf. These maps clearly delineate the relief of the ocean floor by the use of contours. Twenty-eight bathymetric maps have been published by the C&GS; seven for the U.S. West Coast, 15 for the U.S. Mid-Atlantic Coast, and six covering the Aleutian Arc.

These maps cost $1 each. Copies may be purchased from the Rockville Headquarters listed above, or from the C&GS chart distribution centers at 121 Customhouse, San Francisco, California, 94126; and Federal Office Building, 90 Church Street, New York, N.Y. 10007.

Authority: Act of August 6, 1947; P.L. 80–373 (61 Stat. 787; 33 U.S.C. 883–a–i).

Plant Material Centers

Agency:
Soil Conservation Service

The Soil Conservation Service has 20 plant material centers located in several plant growth regions to meet specific needs for improved vegetation. These centers test plants to determine their suitability for erosion control, special conservation purposes—including outdoor recreation, wildlife and beautification—and adaptation to unusual soil conditions. The centers cooperate with public agencies, commercial concerns and seed associations to promote the production, release and use of new or uncommon vegetative materials needed in conservation work.

Authority: Soil Conservation Act of 1935; App'd. April 27, 1935; P.L. 74–46 (49 Stat. 163; 7 U.S.C. 1831–1837).

River and Harbor Improvement

Agency:
Army Corps of Engineers

The Army Corps of Engineers develops and improves our Nation's inland and intracoastal waterways and Great Lakes to serve commercial and recreational uses. The improvements include: dredging of channels, construction of locks and dams, installation of breakwaters, dikes, sea walls and other protective structures.

A large number of the waterways improvement projects are for the benefit of local and transient recreational, fishing, sailing and other small craft. They consist mainly of the development of safe entrance channels, breakwaters, harbors, mooring basins and anchorages—many dredged only to a depth of 6–10 feet for recreational craft. Provision of marinas, public landings, berth areas and other shore facilities are items of local responsibility (State, county, private). Over 250 small boat channel and harbor projects provide about 60,000 berthing capacity. The Corps maintains Federal navigation projects.

Authority: Periodic Appropriation and River and Harbor Acts dating back to 1820.

Fletcher Act; App'd. February 10, 1932; P.L. 72–16 (47 Stat. 42; 33 U.S.C. 541) as amended by River and Harbor Act of 1960—Sec. 107; App'd. July 14, 1960; P.L. 86–645 (74 Stat. 480).

Soil Survey and Snow Survey Activities

Agency:
Soil Conservation Service

The Soil Conservation Service makes soil surveys and special soils investigations and interpretations to determine soil-site conditions, land capability, and treatment needs. Each soil survey includes field mapping and the necessary correlation, interpretation, investigations and laboratory work. These surveys are conducted cooperatively with other Federal agencies, land grant colleges, State agencies and cooperating local organizations to develop land facts needed for conservation planning. The published soil survey with soil maps for a county or designated area also provides information used in other Federal, State, county and urban programs. Single copies of the reports are available free from SCS national and local offices.

SCS also conducts snow surveys for developing water supply forecasts in the western States. The surveys serve as a basis for storage and efficient seasonal utilization of available water for irrigation, waterbased outdoor recreation and other purposes.

Authority: Soil Conservation Act of 1935; App'd. April 27, 1935; P.L. 74–46 (49 Stat. 163, 164; 16 U.S.C. 590a–590f).

Topographic Surveys and Mapping Services

Agency:
Geological Survey

The Geological Survey makes and distributes topographic quadrangle maps of the United States, its Territories and possessions. The maps show the shape and position of the land surface, its elevation, water and forested areas and courses of trails, roads and streams. The location of important natural and manmade features, including recreation areas and other places of interest to sportsmen and tourists are also shown.

Topographic maps are used extensively by outdoor recreationists in hunting, fishing, hiking, skiing, canoeing, etc. They are also used by those who do comprehensive planning and site planning and design for outdoor recreation. Maps are made in a variety of scales. The large-scale maps (1:24,000-scale), show the most detail and are best for field use by sportsmen

The Geological Survey conducts separate geologic and hydrologic mapping services as part of its geologic and mineral resources surveys. These surveys provide scientific and technical assistance in a number of fields. Typical is the information for water supplies and river and lake profiles.

Authority: Act of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat. 394; 43 U.S.C. 31, 41).

Weather and River Forecasts

Agency:
Weather Bureau

The Weather Bureau provides warnings of impending weather hazards, including hurricanes, tornadoes and other severe local storms, floods, heavy snow and high winds, which are given wide distribution to the public. Warnings as well as routine weather and river forecasts reach the public primarily through the cooperative efforts of commercial radio, television and newspapers. Since participation in many outdoor activities is closely related to weather and water conditions, information of all kinds about water conditions and weather are of special and practical interest to many outdoor recreationists.

The Weather Bureau provides marine weather forecasts at 6-hour intervals, and also warnings when required. These services are provided for United States coastal waters extending 50 miles seaward, the Great Lakes and numerous inland lakes, dams and reservoirs. Forecasts include warnings of strong winds, squalls, wave conditions and any other approaching bad weather hazardous to recreational boating. The latest forecasts, including warnings when issued are available to recreational boaters from radio and television broadcasts, and newspapers.

Weather services available from the sources mentioned above will enable those planning water sports to decide beforehand whether these recreational activities can be undertaken with safety.

Private flying is a recreational activity for many people. A broad aviation weather service program is provided to all pilots. Weather information is provided over continuous broadcasts, over automatic telephone recordings, as well as in person by the Federal Aviation Administration flight service stations and the Weather Bureau. Special warnings are issued for pilots when conditions are not favorable for small aircraft. Warnings of icing, strong winds, turbulence, etc., also assist the recreation flyer.

Special weather forecasts are made in many areas where winter sports exist. The forecasts cover temperature, precipitation and actual reports from resort and ski areas.

A large portion of recreational activity is water oriented. Changes in the water environment are important to recreationists, at times critically important. Therefore, forecasts of changing environmental conditions can contribute greatly to pleasant and safe recreation.

A major responsibility of the Weather Bureau is the making and issuing of river forecasts to the public. These include flood warnings, low-flow forecasts, water supply forecasts, flow velocity forecasts and forecasts of river stages for general public, boating and navigational interests.

The value of flood warnings to campers and recreational boaters enables them to avoid dangerous situations and to make arrangements for the security of their equipment. Velocity and stage forecasts are of similar value in the operation of pleasure boats.

Low-flow forecasts are of value to canoe, power boat and sailing enthusiasts and their associations. These forecasts enable them to anticipate optimum conditions for their outings and tournaments. The possibility of dangerous water pollution in recreational areas can be predicted on the basis of these low-flow forecasts.

Water supply forecasts are made months in advance and might be used to predict the period during which a scenic attraction such as Yosemite Falls has a flow exceeding a given threshold value. Forecasts of seasonal runoff give an indication of the mosquito season in some areas.

Authority: Act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. 653; 16 U.S.C. 311).

The President's Reorganization Plan IV, June 30, 1940.

The President's Reorganization Plan No. 2, May 13, 1965.

Index A

The following index provides a quick reference to the programs described in this handbook. This index also identifies those programs that may be of special interest to various users of the handbook.

The index lists each program in alphabetical order and identifies the type of program. It also shows the agency which administers the program and the page number where the program is discussed.

By checking columns 4 through 11, a user of this handbook can quickly identify those programs which are of primary interest to him.

The column headed Local Government identifies programs that may be of interest to counties, cities, local communties, Indian tribes, soil and water conservation districts, and other legal subdivisions of a State.

Federal Outdoor Recreation Programs	Type of Program	Page	Program Primarily Applicable to: 1 Federal & Interstate Agencies; 2 States; 3 Local Governments; 4 Educational Institutions; 5 Non-Profit Organizations; 6 Private Enterprises; 7 Research Organizations; 8 Individuals								Administering Federal Agency
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Advance Acquisition of Land Grants.	Grant	85			x						Community Resources Development Administration.
Aeronautical Charting.	Miscellaneous	198								x	Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Aeronautical Recreation Assistance.	Technical Assistance	125					x			x	Federal Aviation Administration.
Aged Programs: State.	Grant	85		x	x		x				Administration on Aging.
Aged Workers Training Grants.	Grant	86		x	x		x				Administration on Aging.
Agricultural Conservation Cost-Sharing.	Grant	86		x	x		x				Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.
Agricultural Economic Research.	Research	171		x	x	x			x	x	Economic Research Service.
Agricultural Experiment Station Recreation Research Grants, State.	Research	172				x					Cooperative State Research Service.
Agricultural Extension Work Coordination in the States, Territories & Possessions.	Coordination	149	x	x							Federal Extension Service.
Agricultural Recreation Research.	Research	173		x		x	x	x	x	x	Agricultural Research Service.
Agricultural Short-Term Acreage Diversion Assistance.	Grant	86						x		x	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.
Airports Federal Aid.	Grant	87	x		x						Federal Aviation Administration.
Air Safety.	Regulatory	139			x		x	x		x	Federal Aviation Administration.
American Indian Financial Assistance.	Credit	115			x		x	x		x	Bureau of Indian Affairs.
Anadromous Fish Conservation.	Grant	87		x							Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife; Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.
Appalachian Development Highway System Grants.	Grant	88		x							Appalachian Regional Commission; Bureau of Public Roads.
Appalachian Federal Grants Supplements.	Grant	88	x	x	x						Appalachian Regional Commission.

Federal Outdoor Recreation Programs	Type of Program	Page	Program Primarily Applicable to: 1 Federal & Interstate Agencies; 2 States; 3 Local Governments; 4 Educational Institutions; 5 Non-Profit Organizations; 6 Private Enterprises; 7 Research Organizations; 8 Individuals								Administering Federal Agency
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Appalachian Land Stabilization and Conservation Assistance.	Grant	89	x	x			x	x		x	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service; Appalachian Regional Commission.
Appalachian Mine Area Restoration Grants.	Grant	89	x	x	x						Bureau of Mines; Appalachian Regional Commission.
Appalachian Region Water Resource Survey.	Research	173	x								Corps of Engineers.
Aquatic Plant Control.	Miscellaneous	198	x	x							Corps of Engineers.
Army Support of Civilian Rifle Clubs.	Grant	90					x			x	Office of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship.
Assistance to Vessels in Distress.	Miscellaneous	198								x	U.S. Coast Guard.
Atomic Energy Commission Land and Facility Disposal and Transfer.	Miscellaneous	197	x		x		x	x		x	Atomic Energy Commission.
Atomic Energy Commission Lands.	Resource Management	67	x	x			x	x		x	Atomic Energy Commission.
Beach Erosion Control.	Resource Management	68	x	x	x						Corps of Engineers.
Boating Accident Studies.	Research	173					x			x	U.S. Coast Guard.
Bureau of Land Management Recreation Research.	Research	174	x	x		x	x		x		Bureau of Land Management.
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation "Donations."	Miscellaneous	199					x	x		x	Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.
Business Information.	Information	155						x		x	Business and Defense Services Administration.
Business Management Publications.	Information	155						x		x	Small Business Administration.
Business Research.	Research	174	x					x	x	x	Business and Defense Services Administration.
Children's and Youth's Recreation.	Information	155		x	x		x				Children's Bureau.
Clarke-McNary Planting Stock Grants.	Grant	90		x				x		x	Forest Service.
Coast Guard Auxiliary "Blue Ensign."	Information	156								x	U.S. Coast Guard.

Federal Outdoor Recreation Programs	Type of Program	Page	Program Primarily Applicable to: 1 Federal & Interstate Agencies; 2 States; 3 Local Governments; 4 Educational Institutions; 5 Non-Profit Organizations; 6 Private Enterprises; 7 Research Organizations; 8 Individuals								Administering Federal Agency
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Coast Guard Auxiliary Public Education and Member Processing.	Training	165								x	U.S. Coast Guard.
Community Action Program Grants.	Grant	90		x	x	x	x			x	Office of Economic Opportunity.
Community Economic Adjustment.	Miscellaneous	199			x						Office of Economic Adjustment.
Community Environmental Management.	Training	165	x	x	x					x	Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service.
Community Service Educational Grants.	Grant	91		x	x	x					Office of Education.
Comprehensive Planning Assistance.	Grant	91		x	x						Urban Management Assistance Administration.
Conservation Reserve of the Soil Bank.	Grant	92						x		x	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.
Cooperative Forest Management Grants.	Grant	92		x			x	x		x	Forest Service.
Courtesy Motorboat Examination.	Miscellaneous	199								x	U.S. Coast Guard.
Cropland Adjustment: Aid to Farmers.	Grant	93						x		x	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.
Cropland Adjustment: Grants to Governmental Agencies (Greenspan).	Grant	93		x	x						Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.
Cropland Conversion Agreements.	Grant	94						x		x	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.
Delaware River Basin Project Regulation.	Regulatory	140	x	x	x			x			Delaware River Basin Commission.
Delaware River Basin Studies.	Research	174	x	x		x			x		Delaware River Basin Commission.
Economic Analysis Studies for Federal Agencies.	Research	175	x								Economic Research Service.
Economic Development Business Loans.	Credit	116						x		x	Economic Development Administration.
Economic Development Loan Guarantees.	Credit	116						x		x	Economic Development Administration.

Federal Outdoor Recreation Programs	Type of Program	Page	Program Primarily Applicable to: 1 Federal & Interstate Agencies; 2 States; 3 Local Governments; 4 Educational Institutions; 5 Non-Profit Organizations; 6 Private Enterprises; 7 Research Organizations; 8 Individuals								Administering Federal Agency
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Economic Development Planning Grants.	Grant	94	x	x	x	x	x		x		Economic Development Administration.
Economic Development Research.	Research	175		x	x	x		x	x	x	Economic Development Administration.
Economic Development Technical Assistance.	Technical Assistance	125		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Economic Development Administration.
Economic Opportunity Loans.	Credit	116						x		x	Small Business Administration.
Educational Research.	Research	175		x		x	x		x	x	Office of Education.
Elementary and Secondary Education Aid	Grant	95		x	x	x					Office of Education.
Environmental Data Information.	Information	156						x		x	Environmental Data Service.
Environmental Sanitation Aid to Federal Agencies.	Technical Assistance	126	x								Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service.
Extension Services Research.	Research	176	x	x		x					Federal Extension Service.
Farm Credit Loans.	Credit	117						x		x	Farm Credit Administration.
Farmer Cooperatives Information.	Information	156					x			x	Farmer Cooperative Service.
Farmer Cooperatives Research.	Research	176					x			x	Farmer Cooperative Service.
Farmers' Recreation Cooperatives.	Technical Assistance	126	x	x		x	x			x	Farmer Cooperative Service.
Farm Recreation Enterprise Loans	Credit	117						x		x	Farmers Home Administration.
Federal Building Design and Beautification.	Miscellaneous	200	x							x	Public Buildings Service.
Federal Lands Administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.	Resource Management	68			x					x	Bureau of Indian Affairs.
Federal Real Property Grants.	Grant	96	x	x	x		x				Property Management and Disposal Service.
Federal Surplus Real Property Sales.	Miscellaneous	200		x	x		x	x		x	Property Management and Disposal Service.
Fish and Game Studies and Demonstrations in the Tennessee Valley.	Research	176		x	x						Tennessee Valley Authority.

Federal Outdoor Recreation Programs	Type of Program	Page	Program Primarily Applicable to: 1 Federal & Interstate Agencies	2 States	3 Local Governments	4 Educational Institutions	5 Non-Profit Organizations	6 Private Enterprises	7 Research Organizations	8 Individuals	Administering Federal Agency
Fish and Wildlife Extension Services.	Technical Assistance	126				x	x	x		x	Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
Fish and Wildlife Law Enforcement.	Regulatory	141		x			x			x	Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
Fish and Wildlife River Basin Studies.	Research	177	x					x			Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
Fishery and Wildlife Cooperative Units.	Training	165		x		x					Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
Fishery Management Aid on Federal and Indian Lands.	Technical Assistance	127	x								Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
Fishery Resources Investigations, Commercial.	Research	178				x		x	x	x	Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.
Fish Restoration Federal Aid.	Grant	97			x						Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
Forest Cooperative-Aid Research Grants.	Research	178				x					Forest Service.
Forest Recreation Research.	Research	179		x		x	x	x		x	Forest Service.
Forest Research Grants.	Research	179				x	x		x		Forest Service.
Forestry Aid to Federal Agencies.	Technical Assistance	127	x								Forest Service.
Forestry Assistance, General.	Technical Assistance	128		x	x		x	x		x	Forest Service.
Game Fish Distribution.	Grant	97	x	x	x		x			x	Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
Great River Road Study.	Research	179	x	x							Bureau of Public Roads.
Health Research Grants, Environmental.	Research	180		x	x	x	x		x		Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service.
Highway Beautification Aid	Grant	98		x							Bureau of Public Roads.
Highway Development, Esthetic.	Technical Assistance	128		x							Bureau of Public Roads.
Highway Planning and Research.	Research	180		x		x			x		Bureau of Public Roads.
Highway Systems Federal Aid.	Grant	98		x							Bureau of Public Roads.
Highway Transportation Systems on Federal Lands.	Resource Management	69	x	x							Bureau of Public Roads.

Federal Outdoor Recreation Programs	Type of Program	Page	Program Primarily Applicable to: 1 Federal & Interstate Agencies; 2 States; 3 Local Governments; 4 Educational Institutions; 5 Non-Profit Organizations; 6 Private Enterprises; 7 Research Organizations; 8 Individuals								Administering Federal Agency
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Historic Preservation Grants.	Grant	99		x	x						Community Resources Development Administration.
Hunting and Fishing, National Survey.	Research	180	x	x				x		x	Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
Hydroelectric Power Project Licenses.	Regulatory	142	x	x	x			x			Federal Power Commission.
Income-Producing Recreation Enterprise Assistance.	Coordination	149			x		x	x		x	Soil Conservation Service.
Indian Industrial Development.	Technical Assistance	128			x			x		x	Bureau of Indian Affairs.
Indian Lands Soil Conservation Aid.	Grant	100			x					x	Bureau of Indian Affairs.
Injury Control.	Research	181		x	x	x	x		x		Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service.
Institutional Training Project Assistance.	Grant	100		x		x				x	Manpower Administration.
Jobs Corps Conservation Centers.	Training	166	x	x						x	Office of Economic Opportunity.
Lake Survey.	Information	157								x	Corps of Engineers.
Land and Water Conservation Funds—Federal Portion.	Coordination	149	x								Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.
Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants.	Grant	100		x	x	x					Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.
Land Between the Lakes.	Resource Management	69			x		x			x	Tennessee Valley Authority.
Land Sales, Army Corps of Engineers.	Miscellaneous	201						x		x	Corps of Engineers.
Land Sales, Bureau of Land Management.	Miscellaneous	201		x	x		x				Bureau of Land Management.
Land Sales, Tennessee Valley Authority.	Miscellaneous	202			x		x	x		x	Tennessee Valley Authority.
Local Development Company Loans.	Credit	118			x		x	x			Small Business Administration.
Manpower Data.	Research	181						x		x	Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Mental Health Projects Grants.	Research	181	x	x	x	x	x		x		National Institute of Mental Health.

Federal Outdoor Recreation Programs	Type of Program	Page	Program Primarily Applicable to: 1 Federal & Interstate Agencies; 2 States; 3 Local Governments; 4 Educational Institutions; 5 Non-Profit Organizations; 6 Private Enterprises; 7 Research Organizations; 8 Individuals								Administering Federal Agency
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Mental Health Research Grants.	Research	182		x	x	x	x		x		National Institute of Mental Health.
Mental Health Training Grants.	Grant	101				x					National Institute of Mental Health.
Military Reservation Natural Resource Management.	Resource Management	70			x		x			x	Departments of Army, Navy and Air Force.
Model Cities Administration Grants.	Grant	102			x						Model Cities Administration.
Mortgage Insurance for Land Development and New Communities.	Credit	118						x		x	Federal Housing Administration.
Mortgage Insurance for Seasonal Homes.	Credit	119								x	Federal Housing Administration.
Multiple-Purpose Water Resource Development.	Resource Management	70		x	x		x	x		x	Corps of Engineers.
National Fish Hatchery System.	Resource Management	72								x	Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
National Forest System.	Resource Management	73		x	x		x	x		x	Forest Service.
National Park Resource Studies.	Research	182	x	x		x	x		x		National Park Service.
National Park Service "Donations."	Miscellaneous	202					x	x		x	National Park Service.
National Park Service Special Studies.	Research	182					x			x	National Park Service.
National Park Service Training Centers.	Training	167	x	x	x						National Park Service.
National Park System.	Resource Management	74	x					x		x	National Park Service.
National Park System Studies and Master Planning.	Research	183	x			x					National Park Service.
National Recreation Areas	Resource Management	76		x						x	National Park Service and Forest Service.
National Register of Historic Places.	Grant	102	x	x	x		x	x		x	National Park Service.
National Trophy Matches —Service Rifle and Service Pistol.	Training	167					x			x	Office of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship.

Federal Outdoor Recreation Programs	Type of Program	Page	Program Primarily Applicable to: 1 Federal & Interstate Agencies; 2 States; 3 Local Governments; 4 Educational Institutions; 5 Non-Profit Organizations; 6 Private Enterprises; 7 Research Organizations; 8 Individuals								Administering Federal Agency
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
National Wilderness Preservation System.	Resource Management	77				x	x			x	National Park Service; Forest Service; and Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
National Wildlife Refuge System.	Resource Management	78	x	x	x		x	x		x	Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
National Zoological Park.	Miscellaneous	202				x				x	Smithsonian Institution.
Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan.	Research	183	x	x	x	x	x	x			Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.
Natural Registered Landmarks.	Coordination	150			x		x			x	National Park Service.
Nautical Charting and Bathymetric Mapping.	Miscellaneous	203	x	x						x	Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Navigation Aid.	Regulatory	143		x						x	U.S. Coast Guard.
Neighborhood Facilities Grants.	Grant	102			x						Renewal Assistance Administration.
Neighborhood Youth Corps.	Grant	103		x	x	x	x			x	Manpower Administration.
New Careers.	Grant	103		x	x	x	x			x	Manpower Administration.
On-the-Job Training Programs.	Grant	104		x	x	x	x	x		x	Manpower Administration.
Open-Space Land Grants.	Grant	104	x	x	x						Community Resources Development Administration; Renewal Assistance Administration.
Open-Space Land Research.	Research	184			x	x			x		Community Resources Development Administration.
Operation Mainstream.	Grant	105		x	x	x	x			x	Manpower Administration.
Outdoor Recreation Coordination.	Coordination	151	x								Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.
Outdoor Recreation Reporting.	Information	157	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.
Outdoor Recreation Research.	Research	184				x			x		Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.
Outdoor Recreation Special Area Studies.	Research	185	x	x						x	Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

Federal Outdoor Recreation Programs	Type of Program	Page	Program Primarily Applicable to: 1 Federal & Interstate Agencies; 2 States; 3 Local Governments; 4 Educational Institutions; 5 Non-Profit Organizations; 6 Private Enterprises; 7 Research Organizations; 8 Individuals								Administering Federal Agency
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Outdoor Recreation Technical Assistance.	Technical Assistance	129	x	x	x		x	x		x	Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.
Outdoor Recreation Water Resources Planning.	Research	185	x								Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.
Park and Recreation Area Technical Assistance.	Technical Assistance	129	x	x	x						National Park Service.
Park Practice Publications.	Information	158	x	x	x	x	x				National Park Service.
Patrol of Regattas and Marine Parades.	Regulatory	143			x		x			x	U.S. Coast Guard.
Physical Education and Recreation for Handicapped Children.	Research	186		x	x	x	x		x		Office of Education.
Physical Education and Recreation for the Handicapped.	Grant	105				x	x				Office of Education.
Physical Fitness and Sports Assistance.	Technical Assistance	130			x	x	x	x		x	President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.
Physical Fitness Information.	Information	159		x	x	x	x	x		x	President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.
Physical Fitness Research.	Research	186				x					President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.
Pinchot Institute for Conservation Studies.	Information	159	x	x		x	x				Forest Service.
Planned-Unit Developments.	Credit	119						x		x	Federal Housing Administration.
Plant Material Centers.	Miscellaneous	203		x				x			Soil Conservation Service.
Pollution Prevention in Navigable Waters.	Regulatory	144			x			x		x	Corps of Engineers and U.S. Coast Guard.
Public Domain Grants for Historic Monuments.	Grant	106		x	x		x				Bureau of Land Management.
Public Domain Lands Administration.	Resource Management	79		x	x	x	x		x	x	Bureau of Land Management.
Public Facility Loans.	Credit	120			x		x				Community Resources Development Administration.
Public Housing Recreation Areas.	Coordination	151	x		x		x				Housing Assistance Administration.

Federal Outdoor Recreation Programs	Type of Program	Page	Program Primarily Applicable to: 1 Federal & Interstate Agencies; 2 States; 3 Local Governments; 4 Educational Institutions; 5 Non-Profit Organizations; 6 Private Enterprises; 7 Research Organizations; 8 Individuals								Administering Federal Agency
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Public Housing Recreation Facilities.	Grant	105			x						Housing Assistance Administration.
Public Land Management Regulations.	Regulatory	145	x	x	x					x	Bureau of Land Management.
Public Roads Research.	Research	186				x	x		x		Bureau of Public Roads.
Public Works and Development Facilities Grants.	Grant	107	x	x	x		x				Economic Development Administration.
Public Works and Development Facilities Loans.	Credit	120	x	x	x		x				Economic Development Administration.
Public Works Planning Advances.	Credit	121	x	x	x						Community Resources Development Administration.
Reclamation Projects Management.	Resource Management	80	x	x	x			x		x	Bureau of Reclamation.
Recreational Boating Law Enforcement.	Regulatory	145		x						x	U.S. Coast Guard.
Recreational Safety and Sanitation Services.	Information	160		x	x		x				Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service.
Recreational Sanitation and Injury Control.	Technical Assistance	131	x	x	x		x				Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service.
Recreation Research, Tennessee Valley Authority.	Research	187			x			x			Tennessee Valley Authority.
Recruiting Help for Recreation Organizations.	Technical Assistance	131						x		x	Manpower Administration.
Regional Development Planning Assistance.	Technical Assistance	131	x								Office of the Special Assistant to the Secretary for Regional Economic Coordination.
Regional Development Planning Commission Aid.	Grant	107	x	x							Office of the Special Assistant to the Secretary for Regional Economic Coordination.
Regional Economic Research.	Research	187	x	x							Economic Development Administration.
Rehabilitation Services Administration Training and Teaching Grants.	Grant	108				x	x			x	Rehabilitation Services Administration.

Federal Outdoor Recreation Programs	Type of Program	Page	Program Primarily Applicable to: 1 Federal & Interstate Agencies	2 States	3 Local Governments	4 Educational Institutions	5 Non-Profit Organizations	6 Private Enterprises	7 Research Organizations	8 Individuals	Administering Federal Agency
Resource and Economic Research.	Research	187				x		x	x	x	Federal Reserve System.
Resource Conservation and Development Project Leadership.	Coordination	152			x		x	x		x	Soil Conservation Service.
Resource Conservation and Development Projects.	Technical Assistance	132			x		x	x			Soil Conservation Service.
River and Harbor Improvement.	Miscellaneous	204			x			x		x	Corps of Engineers.
River Basin Investigations.	Research	187		x	x						Soil Conservation Service.
River Basin Planning.	Coordination	152	x	x							Water Resources Council.
River Basin Planning Grants.	Grant	108	x	x							Water Resources Council.
River Basin Power Studies, Comprehensive.	Research	188	x					x			Federal Power Commission.
River Basin Programs for Water Pollution Control.	Coordination	152	x	x	x			x		x	Federal Water Pollution Control Administration.
Roosevelt Campobello International Park.	Resource Management	81								x	Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission.
Rural Electrification Credit.	Credit	121						x		x	Rural Electrification Administration.
Rural Group Recreational Loans.	Credit	122			x		x				Farmers Home Administration.
Safe Boating Education.	Training	168								x	U.S. Coast Guard.
Safety and Environmental Sanitation Standards Development.	Research	188	x	x	x		x	x			Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service.
Service Corps of Retired Executives.	Technical Assistance	132						x		x	Small Business Administration.
Small Arms Firing School.	Training	168					x			x	Office of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship.
Small Boat Harbors.	Resource Management	81		x	x						Corps of Engineers.
Small Boat Numbering.	Regulatory	146		x						x	U.S. Coast Guard.

Federal Outdoor Recreation Programs	Type of Program	Page	Program Primarily Applicable to: 1 Federal & Interstate Agencies; 2 States; 3 Local Governments; 4 Educational Institutions; 5 Non-Profit Organizations; 6 Private Enterprises; 7 Research Organizations; 8 Individuals								Administering Federal Agency
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Small Business Administration Management Courses and Conferences.	Training	169				x		x		x	Small Business Administration.
Small Business Contract Research.	Research	188				x			x		Small Business Administration.
Small Business Intra-Industry Mgmt. Assistance.	Technical Assistance	132					x	x		x	Small Business Administration.
Small Business Investment Company Loans.	Credit	122						x			Small Business Administration.
Small Business Loans.	Credit	123						x		x	Small Business Administration.
Small Business Management Counseling.	Training	169						x		x	Small Business Administration.
Small Business Management Research Grant.	Research	189				x					Small Business Administration.
Small Business Owners Workshops, Prospective.	Training	170						x		x	Small Business Administration.
Small Business Technical Assistance.	Technical Assistance	133						x		x	Small Business Administration.
Small Reclamation Projects.	Grant	108	x	x	x						Bureau of Reclamation.
Small Watershed Projects.	Grant	109		x	x						Soil Conservation Service.
Soil and Water Conservation.	Information	160				x	x	x			Soil Conservation Service.
Soil Conservation Assistance.	Technical Assistance	133		x	x		x	x		x	Soil Conservation Service.
Soil Survey and Snow Survey Activities.	Miscellaneous	204	x	x	x	x	x	x			Soil Conservation Service.
Special Impact.	Grant	110		x	x	x	x			x	Manpower Administration.
Sport Fishery Cooperative Projects, Federal-State.	Coordination	153	x	x							Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
State Extension Service Aid.	Grant	110		x	x	x		x		x	Federal Extension Service.
State Extension Specialists Advisory Services.	Technical Assistance	134		x							Federal Extension Service.
State Water Quality Standards.	Regulatory	146	x	x	x		x	x		x	Federal Water Pollution Control Administration.

Federal Outdoor Recreation Programs	Type of Program	Page	Program Primarily Applicable to: 1 Federal & Interstate Agencies; 2 States; 3 Local Governments; 4 Educational Institutions; 5 Non-Profit Organizations; 6 Private Enterprises; 7 Research Organizations; 8 Individuals								Administering Federal Agency
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Statistical Assistance.	Technical Assistance	134	x								Bureau of the Census.
Storm and Combined Sewer Research and Development Grants.	Research	189	x	x	x	x	x		x		Federal Water Pollution Control Administration.
Strip and Surface Mining Area Restoration Studies.	Research	189		x	x		x				Bureau of Mines.
Strip-Mined Area Restoration.	Research	190		x	x						Tennessee Valley Authority.
Student Work-Conservation.	Training	170								x	National Park Service.
Surveys and Censuses.	Research	190	x	x	x			x			Bureau of the Census.
Tennessee Valley Authority Conservation Education.	Information	160	x	x		x	x			x	Tennessee Valley Authority.
Tennessee Valley Authority Lands Transfer and Conveyance.	Grant	111	x	x	x						Tennessee Valley Authority.
Tennessee Valley Authority Recreation Resources.	Resource Management	82	x	x	x			x		x	Tennessee Valley Authority.
Tennessee Valley Authority Technical Assistance.	Technical Assistance	135		x	x		x	x		x	Tennessee Valley Authority.
Topographic Surveys and Mapping Services.	Miscellaneous	204	x	x	x			x		x	Geological Survey.
Travel and Information Services.	Information	161								x	National Park Service.
Tree Planting and Reforestation.	Grant	111		x				x		x	Forest Service.
Urban Beautification and Improvement.	Grant	112		x	x	x					Community Resources Development Administration; Renewal Assistance Administration.
Veterans Loan Guarantees.	Credit	123						x		x	Veterans Administration.
Visitor Information Services.	Information	161								x	Bureau of Land Management; Bureau of Reclamation; Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife; Corps of Engineers; Forest Service; National Park Service; and Tennessee Valley Authority.

Federal Outdoor Recreation Programs	Type of Program	Page	Program Primarily Applicable to: 1 Federal & Interstate Agencies; 2 States; 3 Local Governments; 4 Educational Institutions; 5 Non-Profit Organizations; 6 Private Enterprises; 7 Research Organizations; 8 Individuals								Administering Federal Agency
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Visitor Interpretive Centers.	Information	162								x	Bureau of Reclamation; Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife; Corps of Engineers; Forest Service; National Park Service; and Tennessee Valley Authority.
Visitor Travel Data.	Research	191		x	x			x			United States Travel Service.
Visitor Travel Service.	Information	163		x	x					x	United States Travel Service.
Vocational Educational Research and Training.	Research	191				x					Office of Education.
Vocational Rehabilitation Research and Demonstration Grants.	Research	191		x	x	x	x				Rehabilitation Services Administration.
Vocational Rehabilitation Services for the Disabled.	Grant	112		x		x	x				Rehabilitation Services Administration.
Waste Treatment Construction Grants.	Grant	113	x	x	x						Federal Water Pollution Control Administration.
Water and Sewer Facility Grants.	Grant	113			x						Community Resources Development Administration.
Waterfowl Production Areas.	Resource Management	82			x					x	Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
Water Pollution Control at Federal Installations.	Technical Assistance	135	x								Federal Water Pollution Control Administration.
Water Pollution Control Enforcement.	Regulatory	147		x	x						Federal Water Pollution Control Administration.
Water Pollution Control Grants to States.	Grant	114	x	x							Federal Water Pollution Control Administration.
Water Pollution Control Information.	Information	164	x	x	x		x	x			Federal Water Pollution Control Administration.
Water Pollution Control Research, Demonstration, and Research Fellowships.	Research	192	x	x	x	x	x		x		Federal Water Pollution Control Administration.

Federal Outdoor Recreation Programs	Type of Program	Page	Program Primarily Applicable to: 1 Federal & Interstate Agencies; 2 States; 3 Local Governments; 4 Educational Institutions; 5 Non-Profit Organizations; 6 Private Enterprises; 7 Research Organizations; 8 Individuals								Administering Federal Agency
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Water Pollution Control Technical Service.	Technical Assistance	136	x	x	x			x			Federal Water Pollution Control Administration.
Water Pollution Control Training.	Training	170	x	x	x					x	Federal Water Pollution Control Administration.
Water Resources Institutes Research.	Research	192		x		x					Office of Water Resources Research.
Water Resources Investigations.	Research	193	x	x	x						Geological Survey.
Water Resources Project Investigations.	Research	193	x	x	x		x	x		x	Corps of Engineers.
Water Resources Research, Independent.	Research	194	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Office of Water Resources Research.
Water Resources Research Institutes.	Research	194		x		x					Office of Water Resources Research.
Water Resources Scientific Information Center (WRSIC)	Information	164	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		Office of Water Resources Research.
Watershed Loans.	Credit	124			x						Farmers Home Administration.
Water Supply Storage Appraisal.	Technical Assistance	136	x								Federal Water Pollution Control Administration.
Weather and River Forecasts.	Miscellaneous	205						x		x	Weather Bureau.
Wildlife and Fishery Research.	Research	195	x							x	Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
Wildlife Damage Prevention.	Technical Assistance	136	x	x	x						Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
Wildlife Enhancement.	Technical Assistance	137	x	x	x		x	x		x	Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
Wildlife Restoration Federal Aid.	Grant	114		x							Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

22755

Index B

Agencies, Boards, Commissions and Councils with Outdoor Recreation Duties

Page
39 Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments
40 Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations
41 Advisory Committee on State and Private Forestry
41 Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
17 Aging, Administration on
3 Agricultural Research Service
4 Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
14 Air Force, Army, and Navy, Departments of
42 Appalachian Regional Commission
15 Army Corps of Engineers
14 Army, Navy, and Air Force, Departments of
42 Atomic Energy Commission
11 Business and Defense Services Administration
10 Census, Bureau of the
18 Children's Bureau
43 Citizens' Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality
16 Civilian Marksmanship, Office of the Director of
11 Coast and Geodetic Survey
37 Coast Guard
25 Commercial Fisheries, Bureau of
22 Community Resources Development Administration
19 Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service
4 Cooperative State Research Service
43 Delaware River Basin Commission
15 Economic Adjustment, Office of
12 Economic Development Administration
54 Economic Opportunity, Office of
5 Economic Research Service
20 Education, Office of
12 Environmental Data Service
44 Environmental Quality Council and Committee
45 Farm Credit Administration
5 Farmer Cooperative Service
5 Farmers Home Administration
36 Federal Aviation Administration
6 Federal Extension Service
46 Federal Farm Credit Board
22 Federal Housing Administration
46 Federal Power Commission
47 Federal Reserve System
31 Federal Water Pollution Control Administration
7 Forest Service
32 Geological Survey
47 Great Lakes Basin Commission
23 Housing Assistance Administration
25 Indian Affairs, Bureau of
34 Intradepartmental Committee on Outdoor Recreation, U.S. Department of the Interior

Page
35 Labor Statistics, Bureau of
26 Land Management, Bureau of
48 Lewis and Clark Trail Commission
35 Manpower Administration
20 Mental Health, National Institute of
49 Merchant Marine Council
49 Migratory Bird Conservation Commission
27 Mines, Bureau of
23 Model Cities Administration
50 National Advisory Committee on Multiple Use of the National Forests
50 National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board
51 National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice
51 National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development
52 National Forest Reservation Commission
53 National Park Foundation
53 Naitonal Park Service
17 Natural Resources Group, U.S. Department of Defense
14 Navy, Army, and Air Force, Departments of
54 New England River Basins Commission
28 Outdoor Recreation, Bureau of
55 Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission
56 Physical Fitness and Sports, President's Council on
57 Property Management and Disposal Service
58 Public Advisory Committee on Soil and Water Conservation
58 Public Buildings Service
59 Public Land Law Review Commission
36 Public Roads, Bureau of
29 Reclamation, Bureau of
21 Rehabilitation Services Administration
24 Renewal Assistance Administration
59 Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission
8 Rural Community Development Service
8 Rural Electrification Administration
60 Small Business Administration
61 Smithsonian Institution
9 Soil Conservation Service
61 Souris-Red-Rainy River Basins Commission
13 Special Assistant to the Secretary for Regional Economic Coordination, Office of the
30 Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Bureau of
9 Technical Action Panels
62 Tennessee Valley Authority
13 United States Travel Service
24 Urban Management Assistance Administration
62 Veterans Administration
63 Water Pollution Control Advisory Board
63 Water Resources Council
34 Water Resources Research, Office of
13 Weather Bureau
64 Wildlife Advisory Board, U.S. Department of Agriculture
10 Working Party on Outdoor Recreation, U.S. Department of Agriculture
57 Youth Opportunity, President's Council on

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